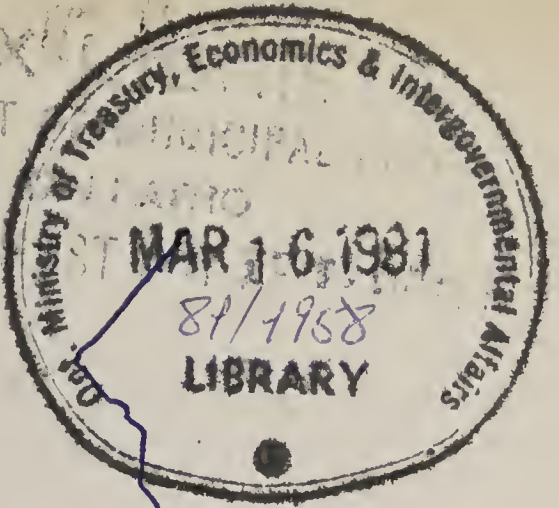


# ECONOMIC REVIEW of ONTARIO

BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AND RESEARCH



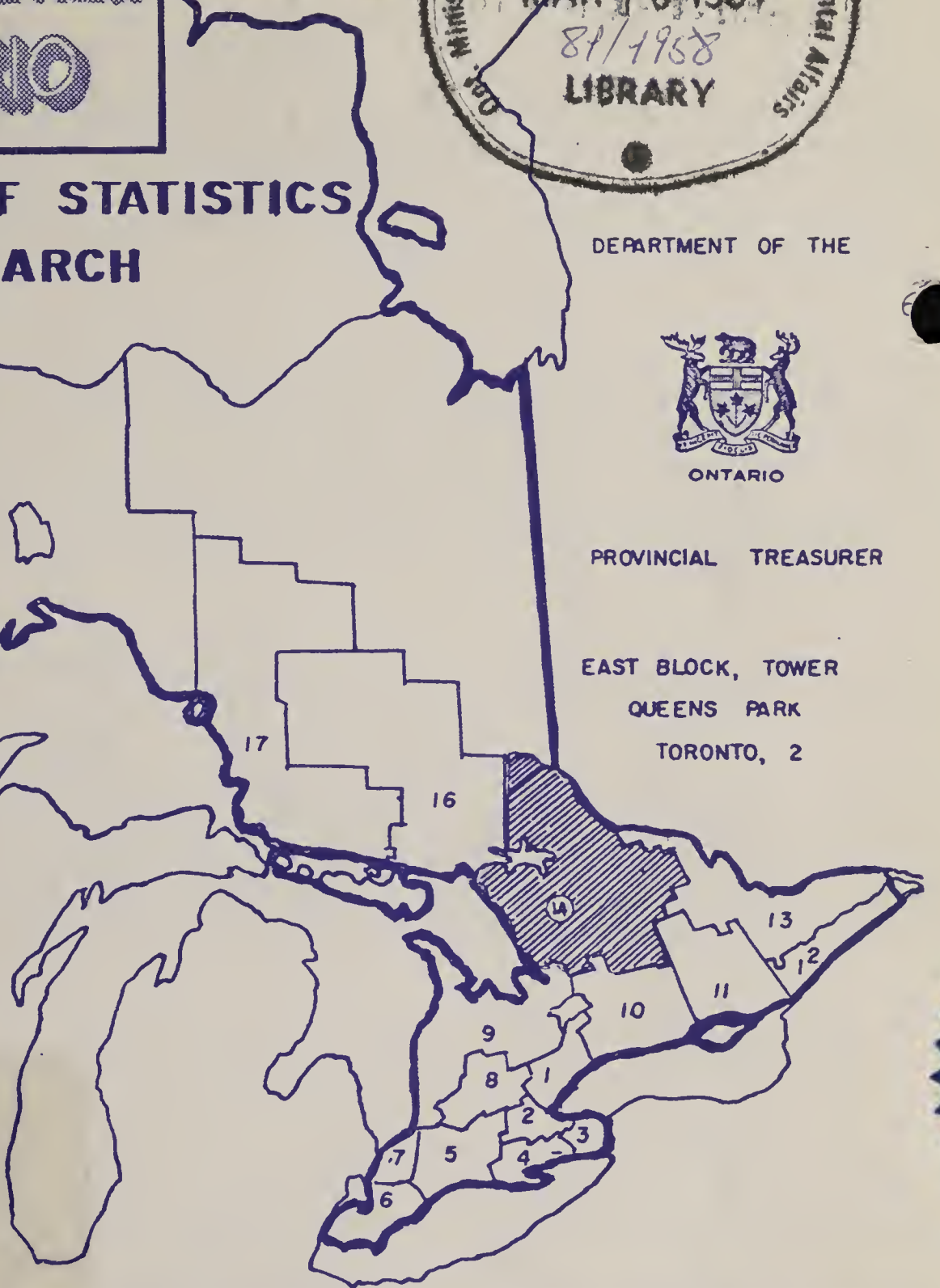
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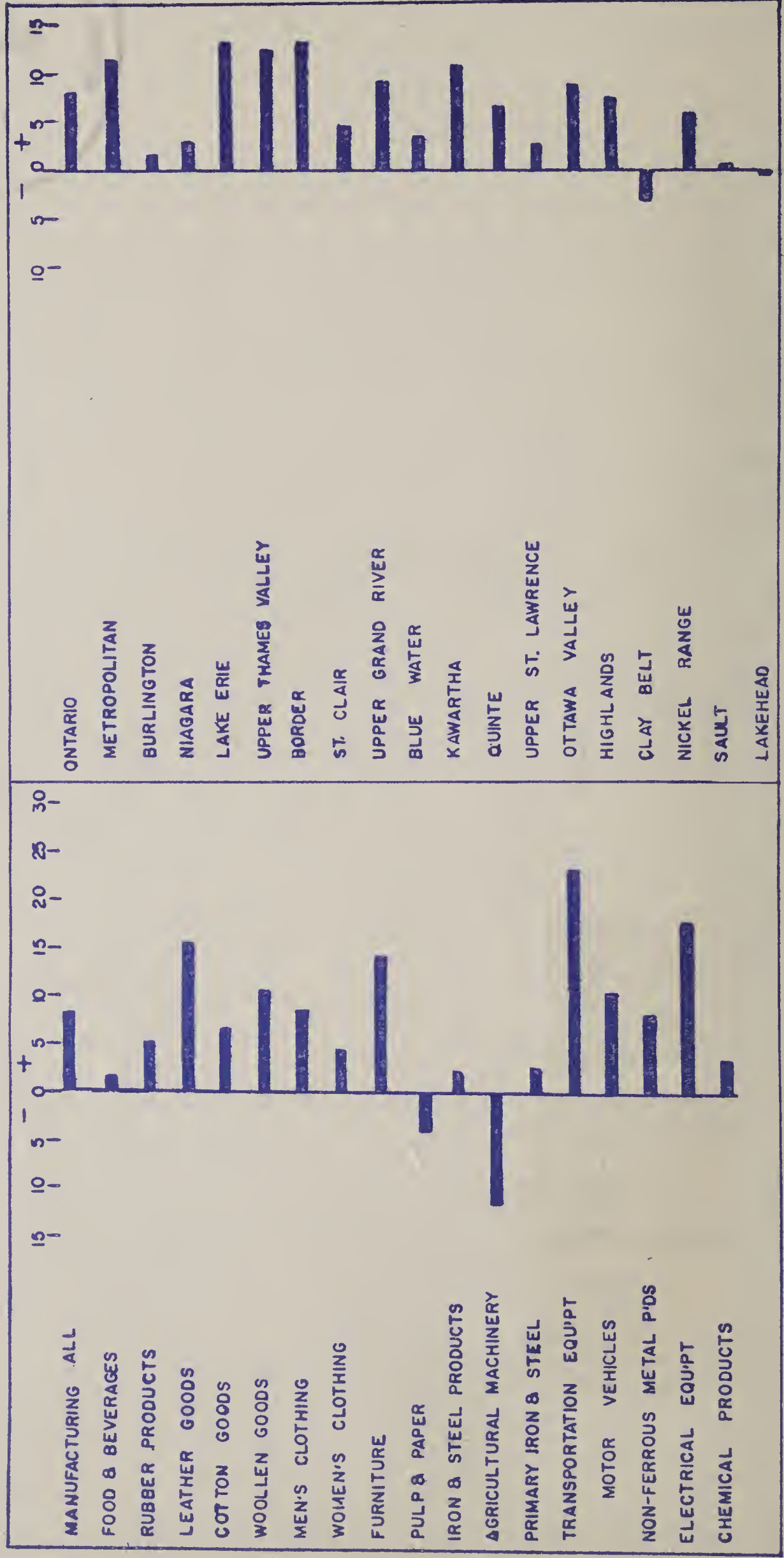
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# INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO JANUARY TO JUNE 1953 OVER JANUARY TO JUNE 1952 REGIONS



SOURCE: D.R.S.



### SUMMARY

The employment situation in Ontario during July was characterized by a balanced supply and demand in most areas of the Province. Plants closing for annual vacation periods reduced the hirings in industrial centres. Unemployment as a result of lay-offs in the farm implements industry persists in Brantford. Newsprint mills are operating at capacity and cutting rough pulpwood is underway. Some improvement is reflected in the logging employment situation but the level of employment remains 30% below that of last year.

Most regions in the Province have enjoyed the increased level of employment evident in the Province as a whole. The Border Region led with an increase of 16.7% at June 1st compared with June 1, 1952, indicating the increased activity in the automotive industry. The Upper Thames and Metropolitan Regions followed with increments of 12.8% and 11.2%, respectively. The increases in the steel industry are offset by the lay-offs in the agricultural implements industry in the Burlington Region with the result that the employment level is virtually the same as in June, 1952.

Average weekly wages and salaries in manufacturing range from \$77.86 in the Nickel Range to \$49.09 in the Lake Erie Region. An increase of \$14.10 in the Border Region brought average wages there to a high of \$70.50.

The volume of the nation's industrial output has continued its steady rise this year, about 10% above the previous year. The production of durable goods continues to increase faster than non-durables. Among the leading products are electrical apparatus which increased 29% during the first five months of this year compared with the same months last year, and motor vehicles which have increased 23% over the same period.

The retail price level registered a light increase during June, chiefly as a result of increases in the price of food. The price level of farm produce increased from the previous month, but remained below last year's figures.

Despite the decrease of 35% in the value of construction contracts awarded in the Province during July compared to June, there is still a considerably amount of work planned and the outlook is favourable. The value of the construction contracts awarded for the year to date exceeds the amount for the corresponding period last year by 15%. The boom in residential housing is slackening but the number of units completed in 1953 will exceed 1952 totals by a considerable margin. Completions during the first half of this year exceed 1952 completions during the same period by 30%.

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### NOTE

Commencing on page 8 of this issue is the thirteenth in a series of articles dealing with a specific region of the Province. The Highlands Region is here outlined in relation to the overall provincial economy.

# INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	June	199.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	+ 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	June	487.2	+ 10.5	+ 11.1	+ 2.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	May	257.4	+ 10.2	+ 9.7	+ 1.2
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	May	272.7	+ 10.6	+ 10.5	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	Index	May	336.5	+ 14.8	+ 12.9	- 0.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index	May	231.9	+ 6.8	+ 8.4	+ 1.9
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	May	271.5	+ 11.0	+ 14.5	+ 12.4
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	May	358.9	+ 11.1	+ 12.5	+ 2.0
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	May	23.1	- 1.2	- 6.5	- 2.1
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	May	50.6	+ 22.7	+ 18.5	- 3.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	May	475.3	+ 29.2	+ 28.0	- 1.1
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	May	480.2	- 0.6	- 3.2	N.C.
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	May	1,913.0	+ 5.5	+ 6.2	N.C.
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	July	236.1	- 4.0	- 0.3	+ 3.6
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	July	115.4	- 1.5	- 0.6	+ 0.4
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	June	221.7	- 3.8	- 2.0	+ 0.7
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	June	267.4	- 9.3	- 7.6	+ 4.1
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	May	399.6	+ 6.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.0
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	May	67.5	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 11.9
Department Stores	\$ Million	May	30.7	+ 5.4	+ 3.0	+ 10.6
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	May	23.5	+ 4.9	+ 6.7	+ 10.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	May	16.0	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 19.7
Furniture	\$ Million	May	7.7	+ 13.7	- 1.4	+ 2.7
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	May	7.1	+ 25.8	+ 11.8	- 4.8
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	June	19.2	+ 43.6	+ 14.6	- 13.9
Financed	('000)	June	7.2	+ 23.8	+ 9.0	+ 2.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	July	53.1	+ 14.7	- 14.9	- 34.6
Residential	\$ Million	July	30.2	+ 54.8	- 19.9	- 33.3
Business	\$ Million	July	16.3	+ 22.7	+ 15.6	- 22.8
Industrial	\$ Million	July	3.8	+ 9.2	- 42.4	- 61.2
Engineering	\$ Million	July	2.8	- 44.1	- 30.0	- 44.0
Housing:						
Starts	No.	June	3,706	+ 46.5	- 0.5	- 26.6
Completions	No.	June	2,416	+ 30.0	+ 44.2	- 10.7
General Building Materials	Index	June	288.6	- 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
(Canada)						
Residential Bldg. Materials	Index	June	284.1	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
(Canada)						



INDICATOR	UNIT	CURRENT DATE	FIGURE	DATE	MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	June	4,875.0	+ 18.0	+ 10.7	+ 2.9
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	June	73.4	+ 11.6	+ 12.1	+ 11.0
Industrial Stock	Index	July	307.4	- 3.2	- 4.3	+ 1.6

## NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted as in sections 3 and 6.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls in sections 1 and 2 on the base 1939 = 100
- (2) The Consumer Price Index in section 6 on the base 1949 - 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 - 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, in section 8 issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks in section 9, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets in section 3 refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS  
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of June 18/53	Applications as of June 19/52	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metroplitan	13,234	20,911	- 37
2. Burlington	7,244	66,815	+ 6
3. Niagara	2,546	3,786	- 33
4. Lake Erie	476	351	+ 36
5. Upper Thames R.	2,509	3,182	- 21
6. Border	3,486	4,521	- 23
7. St. Clair R.	580	674	- 14
8. Upper Grand R.	1,382	2,256	- 39
9. Blue Water	2,067	1,898	+ 9
10. Kawartha	3,143	3,178	- 1
11. Quinte	2,041	1,522	+ 34
12. St. Lawrence R.	1,443	2,157	- 33
13. Ottawa Valley	3,223	3,705	- 13
14. Highlands	1,430	1,050	+ 36
15. Clay Belt	1,726	1,379	+ 25
16. Nickel Range	1,045	977	+ 7
17. Sault	576	541	+ 7
18. Lakehead	1,658	1,819	- 9
ONTARIO	49,809	60,722	- 18

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING  
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)  
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	June/53 June/52		June/53 June/52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	June 1/52	195.0		467.8			58.94
		May 1/53	215.9		546.1			62.16
		June 1/53	216.9	+ 11.2	550.5	+ 17.7		62.36
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	June 1/52	201.0		526.3			61.97
		May 1/53	201.3		545.0			63.99
		June 1/53	201.6	+ 0.3	547.2	+ 4.0		64.18
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	June 1/52	218.7		580.5			65.19
		May 1/53	220.7		610.0			67.73
		June 1/53	221.8	+ 1.4	613.2	+ 5.6		67.74
4. Lake Erie (Halldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	June 1/52	113.4		290.1			47.54
		May 1/53	121.5		323.8			48.79
		June 1/53	120.6	+ 6.3	323.3	+ 11.4		49.09
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	June 1/52	184.0		450.6			53.94
		May 1/53	202.8		520.1			56.64
		June 1/53	207.6	+ 12.8	534.6	+ 18.6		56.88
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	June 1/52	202.9		426.6			56.40
		May 1/53	236.8		624.8			71.20
		June 1/53	236.8	+ 16.7	618.7	+ 45.0		70.50
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	June 1/52	288.6		684.2			69.41
		May 1/53	294.2		746.0			74.23
		June 1/53	297.3	+ 3.0	737.5	+ 7.8		72.63
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	June 1/52	150.4		385.5			51.72
		May 1/53	161.4		437.4			54.72
		June 1/53	162.3	+ 7.9	441.4	+ 14.5		54.91
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	June 1/52	185.5		489.0			46.47
		May 1/53	192.1		526.6			48.31
		June 1/53	194.7	+ 5.0	532.1	+ 8.8		48.17
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic, Northumb'l'd)	5.3	June 1/52	209.5		584.5			62.02
		May 1/53	234.3		676.4			64.13
		June 1/53	232.4	+ 10.9	672.5	+ 15.1		64.28
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Lenn. & Add, Prince Edward)	2.5	June 1/52	297.5		845.7			52.99
		May 1/53	316.9		947.4			55.64
		June 1/53	318.8	+ 7.2	952.2	+ 12.6		55.58
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	June 1/52	149.8		368.3			50.87
		May 1/53	158.3		417.3			54.39
		June 1/53	158.8	+ 6.0	423.7	+ 15.0		55.08

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

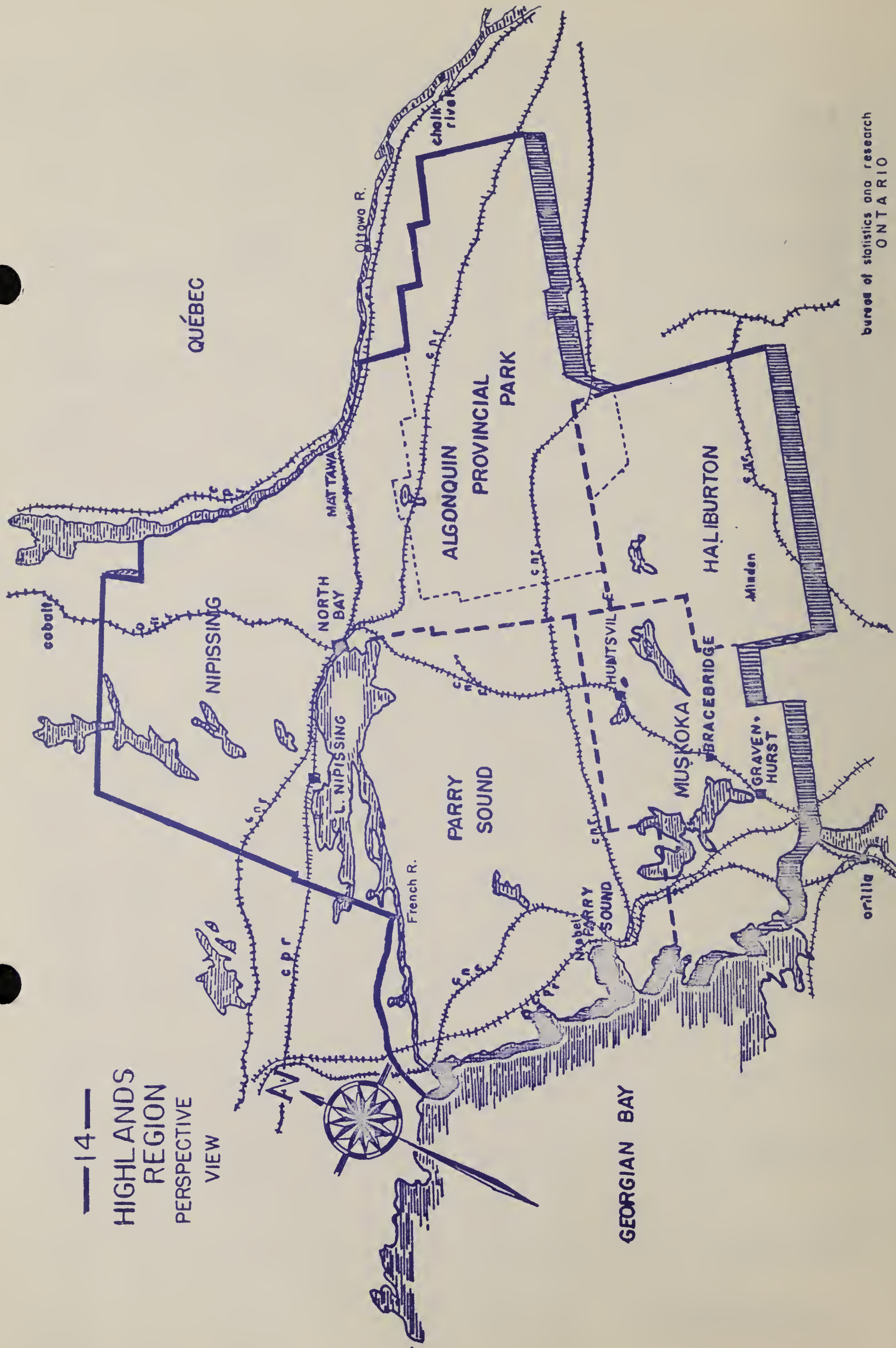


Region	Weight	Date	Employment	June/53 June/52 + or - %	Payrolls	June/53 June/52 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	168.9 179.4 183.8		384.7 431.6 444.7		50.78 53.80 54.11
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	184.4 191.3 195.6		429.9 468.1 484.2		49.84 52.95 53.57
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	183.0 167.7 171.9		447.2 429.2 453.2		65.23 67.98 70.03
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	210.0 216.3 218.5		479.5 511.5 547.9		69.54 73.44 77.86
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	231.6 228.6 242.3		567.9 552.3 630.2		67.91 65.78 70.83
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy, River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	273.7 260.0 271.6		632.2 633.4 674.1		65.08 68.66 69.97
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	194.9 208.6 210.1		483.1 549.3 555.6		58.79 62.48 62.75

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	141.3 143.5 150.0		321.0 325.4 349.7		60.98 60.89 62.59
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	77.5 73.5 73.0		138.2 133.7 131.3		62.05 63.27 62.61
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	162.1 172.7 169.3		357.5 406.0 401.5		70.15 74.79 75.47
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	190.8 221.9 225.0		407.3 533.5 546.8		69.33 78.07 78.92
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	64.6 79.1 79.3		131.2 178.2 179.7		68.39 75.90 76.35
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	84.1 80.7 76.2		145.7 148.3 141.4		60.53 64.20 64.84
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		June 1/52 May 1/53 June 1/53	105.8 106.8 106.7		203.6 216.8 216.2		65.64 69.20 69.07

HIGHLANDS  
REGION  
PERSPECTIVE  
VIEW





THE HIGHLANDS REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Highlands Region is composed of the provisional county of Haliburton and the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing. It is bounded on the north by the District of Temiskaming, on the east by Renfrew county and the Ottawa River, on the south by the counties of Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria, Ontario and Simcoe and on the west by Georgian Bay.

For well over two centuries after the time in 1615 when Champlain traversed the Region from the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay, the area had no white inhabitants except the personnel of the fur trading post and fort established by the French on Lake Nipissing. Systematic settlement of the Region began with the enactment of the Free Grants Act in 1868, whereby tracts of 200 acres were given to heads of families and 100 acres to all settlers eighteen years of age or over. The Act was widely advertised and attracted considerable attention abroad, particularly in the British Isles.

The early settlers bound for Haliburton county, in the eastern part of the Region, travelled up the Bobcaygeon Road from Lake Ontario. However, the most popular part of the area was the Muskoka District, which could be reached most conveniently by travelling by rail from Toronto to Belle Ewart. From Belle Ewart a steamer ran to Washago where transfer was made to the stage line for Gravenhurst, then known as McCab's Bay. At McCab's Bay a steamer could be boarded for Bracebridge. From Bracebridge a stage line ran to Port Sydney and from there yet another steamer would take the traveller to Huntsville. The remainder of the journey would be made either by stage or on foot.

There was still another route into the Region from the west whereby the settler after travelling by train from Toronto to Collingwood, boarded a steamer which left Collingwood for Parry Sound. From Parry Sound, colonization roads led into the interior.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Increase 1941 - 51 %</u>	<u>Density: Population Per Sq.Mi.</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Haliburton	-	7,670	7,670	14.6	5.32	22.7
Muskoka	8,975	15,738	24,713	13.2	15.58	21.7
Nipissing	27,397	23,120	50,517	16.6	6.94	31.9
Parry Sound	<u>5,183</u>	<u>22,188</u>	<u>27,371</u>	<u>- 9.0</u>	<u>6.41</u>	<u>25.5</u>
REGION	<u>41,555</u>	<u>68,716</u>	<u>110,271</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.54</u>	<u>27.4</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

Although life in the settlements was rugged and the pioneers found many discomforts they did not encounter great hardships like the ones that had been overcome by earlier pioneers in the Quinte, Upper St. Lawrence and Niagara Districts. From the time settlement started, lumbering was the most important industry. Thus the pioneer was assured of some income as he proceeded with the work of clearing his land.

After 1877, the Beardmore tannery at Bracebridge was in constant need of hemlock bark for tanbark and even at that early date in the history of the Region, the tourist trade was an important industry, offering a market for farm and garden produce, as well as part-time employment.

The old French trading route from the far west passed through the Nipissing Lowland between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River. However, the fort and trading post on Lake Nipissing had disappeared long before the C.P.R., building from Mattawa to Sudbury selected the flat shore of Lake Nipissing and thereby started the city of North Bay. The next largest community in Nipissing District is the town of Mattawa, with 3,186 inhabitants. It grew up around the old trading post of Mattawa House and had become an important lumbering centre by 1855. The Hydro Electric development at Des Joachims forms a lake which stretches for fifty miles to the east of Mattawa, while another large dam, a few miles upstream provides additional water storage.

The Highlands Region is the most sparsely populated area in southern Ontario with a population density of only 7.54 persons per square mile in 1951. On the average, sixty-two in every one hundred people live in rural areas. The only exception is Nipissing District, where the urban population exceeds the rural. The total population of the Highlands was 110,928 in 1951, an increase of 8% during the intercensal period. The increase was evident in the urban areas where a gain of 14.9% was recorded, but the rural population increased only 4.5% over this period.

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500  
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

<u>Centre</u>	-----POPULATION-----		Intercensal Increase %
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
North Bay	17,944	19,322	15
Parry Sound	5,183	5,170	- 10
Sturgeon Falls	4,962	5,132	8
Huntsville	3,286	3,262	17
Mattawa	3,097	3,186	57
Gravenhurst	3,005	3,024	42
Bracebridge	2,684	2,746	15

\* Assessed Population

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa



TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN  
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

1941 and 1951

<u>County</u>	<u>British</u>		<u>French</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<u>Haliburton</u>							
1941	5,982	89.4	170	2.5	543	8.1	6,695
1951	6,792	88.6	256	3.4	622	8.0	7,670
<u>Muskoka</u>							
1941	18,445	84.5	1,814	8.3	1,576	7.2	21,835
1951	20,377	82.5	1,528	6.2	2,808	11.3	24,713
<u>Nipissing</u>							
1941	16,927	39.1	21,467	49.6	4,921	11.3	43,315
1951	20,233	40.0	23,999	47.5	6,285	12.5	50,517
<u>Parry Sound</u>							
1941	21,110	70.2	3,550	11.8	5,423	18.0	30,083
1951	18,965	69.3	2,811	10.3	5,595	20.4	27,371
<u>REGION</u>							
1941	62,464	61.3	27,001	26.5	12,463	12.2	101,928
1951	66,367	60.2	28,594	25.9	15,310	13.9	110,271

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

The change in the median age from 24.6 to 26.3 during the intercensal period indicates a change in the age composition of the population. This has been caused by the migration of younger people to other areas. There were, for example, 10,938 people in the 10-14 age group in 1941, but in the 20-24 age group ten years later, there were only 7,454, a decrease of 32%. In spite of a high birth rate, 27.4 per thousand people, the Region has recorded only a moderate increase in population as a result of this exodus. The district of Parry Sound sustained a loss of 9% during the intercensal period, but the population of Nipissing increased 16.6%, the highest of the four districts.

Seven centres had populations in excess of 2,500 in 1951. North Bay was by far the largest with 17,944. Parry Sound followed with 5,183 and all others were below the five thousand mark. Mattawa increased 57% during the intercensal period, and Gravenhurst 42%. The population of Parry Sound, however, declined about 10% during the period.

#### TOURIST INDUSTRY

The dominant economic activity in the Highlands Region is catering to the wants of tourists and vacation guests. There are approximately 1,550 tourist establishments, including hotels, resorts and outfitter's camps, in the area, 20% of the provincial total. In spite of the seasonal nature of the trade, it provides year-round support for about 70% of the operators, most of whom operate establishments accommodating thirty to fifty visitors. For the remainder, the tourist trade is combined with other activity. Large establishments accommodating from 200 to 350 visitors are operated intensively for a very short period by their owners and managers, who are usually engaged in other activity outside the area. Smaller establish-

ments comprising one to ten rental units often consist of a few cottages on a corner of a farm or behind a gas station which provides part of the operator's income. Even here, however, catering to the tourist trade is usually the primary occupation, only supplemented by other activity.

The physical characteristics of the Region and its proximity to urban areas provide the basis for the tourist trade. A part of the Laurentian Shield, its rocky hills, forests and scenic lakes make it the natural resort area for Ontario and American cities to the south. The Muskoka Lakes were exploited as a vacation area at the beginning of the twentieth century. They were made accessible to city people by the building of railways, and most of the old lumber settlements became resort towns. At present, most visitors come by highways through the small towns of Haliburton, Huntsville, Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, Burks Falls, Sundridge and Parry Sound.

Game fish and animals are another attraction of the Region, and are fished and hunted through varying seasons. Angling for many fish begins in May, and deer hunting extends into November.

The operating season for most tourist establishments is from June to September, although some resorts and outfitter's camps remain open from May to November. A few, outported by winter sports such as skiing around Huntsville, are operated all year. The Highlands Region offers accommodation for about 42,500 visitors at one time. During the summer months, this is filled to capacity, while a sample of resorts operating in February 1953 showed 16% occupancy. In October 1952 hotels sampled were operating at 74% capacity and in April 1953 at 62%.

The importance of the tourist industry in the Region is felt in industries dependent on this activity. These may be classified as primary holiday trades: the direct consumptive trades of entertainment and sport and personal services, and secondary holiday trades: building, decorating and construction, gasoline, water and electricity, transport and communication, and the distributive trades. These services are necessary in daily life, but the man on holiday consumes more of them. The extent to which the holiday trades are dependent on the tourist trade can be estimated by a comparison of this type of employment in the Highland Region and in the rest of the Province. The 1951 Census shows 10.1% of the population of the Region occupied in service trades, compared with 9.6% for the Province. In spite of the small margin, this difference is significant because of the lack of large cities, where the service trades are normally centred, in the area. There is 8.7% of the population employed in personal services, compared to 6.8% in Ontario. This includes workers, mostly drawn from outside the area, employed for the summer season only.

Among the secondary holiday trades, 13.2%, compared to 7.4%, are employed in transportation and communication. The presence of North Bay, a railway centre, in the Region is a factor in this comparison. In construction, 8.3% are employed, compared to 5.7% for the Province as a whole. Agriculture, which may also be classified as a secondary holiday trade, is not affected directly by the tourist trade, since the Region does not produce food enough to meet its own needs.

The Census also shows 10% of the population, compared with 8.3% for the Province, occupied as proprietors and managers. These number 3,756. Since there are 1,550 tourist establishments in the area, it may be assumed that more than half of the proprietors and managers are engaged directly in the tourist industry.



## ALGONQUIN PARK

A provincial park of 2,700 square miles of forest and lake about 200 miles north of Toronto. Algonquin Park is the highest and most rugged part of the Highlands Region. Altitudes vary from 1,200 to 1,900 feet above sea level. Taking up parts of the District of Nipissing and the county of Haliburton, the Park is crossed in the southwest by Highway No. 60, and by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

The Park area was a hunting ground in the early 17th century for the Algonquin Indians, who supplied French traders with furs. Intensive explorations of the area was made from 1818 to 1868 by British Army officers seeking transportation routes to bases on Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and by government and private surveyors. Concurrently, lumber interests were pushing further up the Ottawa and its tributaries in search of more red and white pine. The pathways to the Park were soon cleaned out of the best timber. Settlers moved in after the lumbermen and it was expected that once the forest was cleared, the area would be valuable farming land. Settlers in the southeast established "depot" farms in patches of fertile soil and ran them in conjunction with work in the lumber camps. When the lumber companies stopped cutting and the railways were built, the depot farms lost their market for food and fodder grown for the camps.

A Government scheme for settling the tract was relinquished during the 1880's as the lack of fertile soil became apparent and the suggestion was advanced that a "National Forest and Park" be established. An area would be set aside for the preservation and maintenance of the natural forest, to protect "the headwaters and the tributaries of the Muskoka, Petawawa, Bonnechere, and Madawaska Rivers," and to preserve fur bearing animals, some of which has been hunted so extensively that extermination appeared likely. Control of the region was to prevent a recurrence of the cycle begun in many parts of the Province when land was denuded of trees by new settlers and lumbermen, reducing the water supply.

The Algonquin National Park Act was passed by the legislative assembly of the Province of Ontario in 1893. By this Act, the territory lying near and enclosing the headwaters of the Muskoka, Madawaska, Amable du Fond, Petawawa and South Rivers was set apart "as a public park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health resort and pleasure ground of the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province." Since 1893, eleven full townships and large sections of eight others were added, almost doubling the original area.

The main use of the Park at present is for recreational purposes. Travel permits issued in 1952 show over 197,000 persons admitted to the Park. There are about 400 private summer homes within its limits, together with boys' and girls' camps and tourist establishments. Summer homes and tourist camps are restricted to certain areas in the southern portion of the Park, the remainder being retained as a "wilderness area" free from settlement and accessible by canoe.

A sanctuary for wildlife, the Park has played an important part in helping to keep fisher, marten and beaver from disappearing in eastern Ontario. The increase of valuable fur bearing animals in the Park has resulted in an overflow of these animals into the surrounding area. Some of the best trapping ground in Ontario is in the regions bordering the Park. The Ontario Government has set up a system of zoned trapping along the Park boundaries in the Huntsville and North Bay districts.

There are a variety of game fish in the Park. As part of its scheme for managing angling waters, the Department of Lands and Forests has instituted a plan for resting certain heavily fished lakes. The lakes are chosen in pairs, with two lakes of each pair in the same area. One lake of each pair is closed in alter-



nate years, so that there is always an open lake in each area every year.

Algonquin Park also provides a laboratory for study and research to natural science. Headquarters for fisheries research for the Province as a whole is at the Fish Laboratory on Opeconogo Lake, the largest lake in the Park. There is also a wildlife research centre on Lake of Two Rivers. Research facilities in the Park have also been used by other institutions. Forestry practice camps were held in the Park by the University of Toronto until 1935. Today, commercial logging, restricted to undeveloped areas away from waterways, is carried on in the Park.

#### TRANSPORTATION

The strategic position of North Bay on the neck of land separating Northern Ontario from Southern Ontario, separating the mining and wood products of the north from the industrial and agricultural south, has led to a channelling of commerce through the city. It has become the northern headquarters for numerous commercial and distributing firms. North Bay is a major divisional point on three main railway lines, and a terminal for Trans-Canada Air Lines. The railways alone employ 2,100 persons, 31% of the labour force, an indication of the relative importance of transportation in the local economy.

North Bay is the head office and main terminal of the Ontario Northland Railway. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, as it was called prior to 1946, was begun in 1902 as a provincial venture in response to demands for rail transportation to the north eastern part of the Province. Conceived originally as a means of transportation for settlers at the head of Lake Temiskaming and to promote settlement of large and fertile areas of land in the Clay Belt, it went on, through the discovery of valuable minerals, to play a major role in developing Ontario's mineral wealth. The discovery of silver at Cobalt in 1903 was made during the construction of the railway. In the years that followed the railway became instrumental in establishing forest industries by providing direct transportation south and by linking with the National Transcontinental Railway at Cochrane.

The first section of the line, from North Bay to New Liskeard, was completed in 1904, the extension to Cochrane in 1908, and the 186 mile span to Moosonee, on James Bay, in 1932. The Nipissing Central Railway, an electric line, was purchased in 1911 and extended to Noranda, Quebec. At present the commission operates a total of 726 miles of track. Future plans call for a new repair shop in North Bay and a subsidiary shop at Cochrane. Steam locomotives are being replaced

TABLE II - FREIGHT TONNAGES HANDLED BY  
ONTARIO NORTHLAND RAILWAY IN 1952

	Thousand Tons
Forest Products	962
Agricultural Products	46
Animals and Animal Products	14
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	548
Newsprint	444
Coal and Coke	330
Iron Ores and Concentrates (pyrites)	232
Copper Ores and Concentrates	9
Other Ores and Concentrates (silver, cobalt, etc.)	189
Sand, Gravel and Crushed Rock	16
Asphalt	10
Salt	5
Other Mine Products (asbestos, sulphur)	134
Source: Ontario Northland Railway	



with diesel-electric locomotives and it is expected that this programme will be completed in 1955.

### FORESTRY

The area of productive forest land in the Highlands Region varies between three-quarters and four-fifths of the total land area. Contrary to popular belief, there are more stands of hardwood trees than conifers and a greater volume of available hardwood than softwood, a condition particularly true in the southern sections of the Region where fire and overcutting have reduced the proportion of coniferous forest. The volume of conifer growing stock in Muskoka and Parry Sound for example is less than one-quarter of the total growing stock. Much of the remaining softwood, particularly white and red pine which are the principal saw logs, is immature. The limitation of the supply of softwood due to this depletion has resulted in the utilization of less desirable species such as maple and birch and the trend will probably continue in this direction as the actual cut of conifers has exceeded the allowable amount on a sustained yield basis. According to the Forest Resources Inventory (1953), a comparison of the annual allowable cut with the actual utilization of timber on Crown lands in Parry Sound and Muskoka shows a heavy overcut in white and red pine, hemlock, the two spruces and balsam fir. In Nipissing district, one of the major white pine areas of the Province, stands have been overcut. The difficulty of obtaining mature white and red pine of saw-log size has meant a decline in the lumbering industry of the Region, and since conifers generally require a century of growth before they are considered mature, it appears inevitable that the industry will continue to decline until present growing stock matures.

### MANUFACTURING

The relative isolation of the Highlands Region from other populous areas of Ontario together with the limited possibilities of agricultural development have resulted in a limited industrial growth. The per capita gross value of manufacturing production was \$355.70 in 1950, the lowest among the regions of the Province.

In the main, only manufacturing industries of the primary type, suited to consume the forest and mineral raw materials available in the north, have flourished. The major products are lumber, paper corrugating board, and mining equipment. Numerous saw mills in northern Parry Sound district and along the banks of the Mattawa River cut lumber from the coniferous forests. One of the oldest paper mills in Canada at Sturgeon Falls with about 300 employees manufactures paper corrugating board. Four companies in North Bay manufacture mining equipment. Two coo-erage mills at Sturgeon Falls make barrel staves. A brush company, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Region, is located at Gravenhurst. Textiles are also represented, with a garment factory in Sturgeon Falls and a woolen mill at Bracebridge. Lumber mills and boat works are located in North Bay, Parry Sound, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge.

Explosives are manufactured at the village of Nobel in Parry Sound district. The history of the Nobel works goes back to 1912 when the plant was constructed to service the mining area to the north and provide explosives for the proposed canal to link Georgian Bay with the Ottawa River. The canal was never built. Despite the initial setback, the explosives have found a ready market for the mining, highway construction projects, and of course military requirements. At present the plant has approximately 350 employees.

In 1952 there were approximately 4,440 employees engaged in manufacturing in the Region, an increase of 74.3% since 1939. Payrolls, however, averaged four times the 1939 figure, and the average wage was \$50.64. A seasonal pattern of

TABLE III - MANUFACTURING  
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products</u> \$'000
<u>Haliburton</u>	33	130	2,687
<u>Muskoka:</u>			
Huntsville	16	460	5,695
Gravenhurst	8	321	2,212
Other	57	367	1,705
Total	<u>81</u>	<u>1,148</u>	<u>9,612</u>
<u>Nipissing:</u>			
North Bay	31	567	4,712
Other	61	1,308	11,109
Total	<u>92</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>15,821</u>
<u>Parry Sound:</u>			
Kearney	4	89	738
Burks Falls	4	108	696
Other	96	911	9,665
Total	<u>104</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>11,099</u>
REGION	<u>310</u>	<u>4,261</u>	<u>39,219</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IV - MINERAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Haliburton</u>	<u>Muskoka</u>	<u>Nipissing</u>	<u>Parry Sound</u>	<u>Region</u>
Employers	1	5	7	5	18
Employees	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>134</u>
<u>Products</u>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Feldspar	-	-	15.9	0.3	16.2
Mica	-	-	310.5	-	310.5
Granite	-	-	-	2.2	2.2
Limestone	56.0	-	-	-	56.0
Sand & Gravel	-	6.7	33.2	8.2	48.1
Clay Products	<u>-</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>53.6</u>
TOTAL	<u>56.0</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>376.6</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>486.6</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario



employment is evident from the regional manufacturing employment index which reaches a peak in late summer and a low in winter. From a high of 199.8 in September, 1952, the index dropped 22% to a low of 156.6 in March, 1953. Despite these variations there has been a steady but modest increment over the last three years.

### MINING

Although the Highlands Region is adjacent to the important mining areas in Northern Ontario, the mineral production is valued at less than that of any other area in the Province. In 1951 the mining industry employed an average of 134 workers, most of whom were engaged in the production of mica. Muscovite (white mica) is mined at only one location in Ontario -- in Mattawan township east of North Bay. In 1951 eighty employees produced mica valued at \$310,500, which accounted for 62% of the value of all the mineral production in the Highlands. The balance included limestone, quarried in Haliburton, and clay products made in Muskoka and Nipissing. Despite the limited mineral production in the Region at present, the discovery of uranium ore in Nipissing and the possible existence of iron ore in Parry Sound district, may lead to an extensive mining development, depending on the quantity and quality of the deposits.

### AGRICULTURE

Lying entirely within the Canadian Shield, the Highland Region has the lowest per farm income of any Region in Southern Ontario. Surpassed by the tourist trade, mining and manufacturing, agriculture ranks a poor and steadily declining fourth, not only relatively but absolutely.

Over the intercensal period 1941 - 1951, the number of occupied farms declined from 5,337 to 3,949. Total farm area fell by 0.2%, or from 9.3% to 9.1% of the Region's total area. Improved land, only 29.9% of all farm land in 1941 declined by 31,419 acres to 26.3%, while acreage devoted to field crops declined by 32,406 acres.

The explanation of the decline in farm land lies in the historical process so visible in this area. In the first few decades of this century, lumbering was the prime industry. As the region was cleared, farms followed. However most of these farms have lasted little more than a decade, abandoned when the soil proved either too sandy or too shallow.

TABLE VA - FARM LAND  
IN THE HIGHLAND REGION

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Land Area acres</u>	<u>Total Land Area acres</u>	<u>Farm Area As % Of Total %</u>	<u>Improved Land acres</u>	<u>Improved Land As % Of Farm Area %</u>
Haliburton	951,040	78,349	8.2	18,780	24.0
Muskoka	1,014,400	132,678	13.1	33,663	25.4
Nipissing	4,838,400	276,062	5.7	91,985	33.3
Parry Sound	2,775,040	389,127	14.0	86,258	22.2
REGION	<u>9,578,880</u>	<u>876,216</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>230,686</u>	<u>26.3</u>

TABLE VB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
HIGHLAND REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Haliburton	Muskoka	Nipissing	Parry Sound	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
<u>Livestock</u>						
Cattle	692.3	1,274.4	2,935.0	3,079.5	7,981.2	1.5
Swine	49.3	67.6	208.0	218.9	543.8	.8
Sheep	13.2	24.1	71.6	87.1	196.0	1.5
Horses	52.6	80.5	214.3	223.7	571.1	2.5
TOTAL	<u>807.4</u>	<u>1,446.6</u>	<u>3,428.9</u>	<u>3,609.2</u>	<u>9,292.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>						
Wheat	3.2	6.9	18.5	11.6	40.2	0.1
Oats	111.1	250.1	645.9	698.8	1,705.9	2.3
Barley	1.9	3.7	48.1	26.0	79.7	.8
Dry Peas	.3	.1	3.6	3.0	7.0	1.4
Rye	1.3	.5	1.4	3.2	6.4	.3
Buckwheat	2.2	.9	5.2	3.7	12.0	.7
Mixed Grains	4.4	22.7	124.2	123.1	274.4	.5
Fodder Corn	5.9	9.7	4.2	11.8	31.6	.2
Potatoes	35.4	50.2	260.3	230.5	576.4	3.8
Hay	255.9	555.5	1,971.6	1,414.2	4,197.2	3.7
Others	3.3	12.3	23.5	22.7	61.8	.1
TOTAL	<u>424.9</u>	<u>912.6</u>	<u>3,106.5</u>	<u>2,548.6</u>	<u>6,992.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Poultry</u>						
Hens & Chickens	25.6	59.7	83.2	139.8	306.3	.9
Others	4.5	21.4	12.9	11.4	50.2	1.2
TOTAL	<u>30.1</u>	<u>79.1</u>	<u>96.1</u>	<u>151.2</u>	<u>356.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>

Source: Ont. Dept. of Agriculture

A great many of the farms in the area may be classed as subsistence or part-time with the owners gaining a subsidiary and sometimes substantial income from outside work. The most outstanding example is the tourist industry where the farmer profits by cottage building, renting and servicing. Farm products include dairy products, poultry, eggs and some vegetables. These supply a good part of local winter needs, but with the influx of tourists in the summer, the Region again becomes dependent on outside sources.

Agriculture, where it is significant, is centered in small clusters where the depth of soil permits. These areas however are few and far between. Good examples are to be found in northern Parry Sound and northern Nipissing near North Bay in the Mattawan area. Dairy products, poultry and some vegetables for nearby markets are the main sources of income.



ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000  
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 CENSUS)

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. <u>Metropolitan</u>					
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470	(23)	Midland	7,206	( 6)
Toronto Proper	675,754	( 1)	TOTAL	270,499	(11)
Brampton	8,389	(39)	10. <u>Kawartha Lakes</u>		
Oakville	6,910	(68)	Oshawa	41,545	(55)
Newmarket	5,356	(33)	Peterborough	38,272	(51)
TOTAL	1,270,281	(26)	Lindsay	9,603	(14)
2. <u>Burlington</u>			Cobourg	7,470	(25)
Hamilton	208,321	(22)	Whitby	7,267	(23)
Brantford	36,727	(15)	Port Hope	6,548	(30)
Dundas	6,846	(30)	Bowmanville	5,430	(32)
Burlington	6,017	(58)	TOTAL	238,601	(22)
Paris	5,249	(13)	11. <u>Quinte</u>		
TOTAL	344,957	(29)	Kingston	33,459	(11)
3. <u>Niagara</u>			Belleville	19,519	(24)
St. Catharines	37,984	(25)	Trenton	10,085	(21)
Niagara Falls	22,874	(11)	TOTAL	178,500	(17)
Welland	15,382	(23)	12. <u>Upper St. Lawrence</u>		
Port Colborne	8,275	(18)	Cornwall	16,899	(20)
Fort Erie	7,572	(15)	Brockville	12,301	( 8)
Thorold	6,397	(21)	TOTAL	137,854	( 8)
TOTAL	212,599	(34)	13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u>		
4. <u>Lake Erie</u>			Ottawa	202,045	(18)
Simcoe	7,269	(2)	Eastview	13,799	(73)
TOTAL	66,846	(16)	Pembroke	12,704	(14)
5. <u>Upper Thames River</u>			Smith's Falls	8,441	(18)
London	95,343	(22)	Renfrew	7,360	(34)
St. Thomas	18,173	( 6)	Hawkesbury	7,194	(15)
Woodstock	15,544	(25)	Perth	5,034	(13)
Ingersoll	6,524	(13)	TOTAL	387,807	(16)
Tillsonburg	5,330	(33)	14. <u>Highlands</u>		
TOTAL	276,475	(23)	North Bay	17,944	(15)
6. <u>Border</u>			Parry Sound	5,183	(-10)
Windsor	120,049	(14)	TOTAL	110,271	( 8)
Chatham	21,218	(22)	15. <u>Clay Belt</u>		
Riverside	9,214	(88)	Timmins	27,743	(-4)
Wallaceburg	7,688	(54)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000	
Leamington	6,950	(19)	TOTAL	133,866	( 2)
TOTAL	296,278	(23)	16. <u>Nickel Range</u>		
7. <u>St. Clair River</u>			Sudbury	42,410	(32)
Sarnia	34,697	(85)	TOTAL	120,804	(32)
TOTAL	74,960	(32)	17. <u>Sault</u>		
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u>			Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	(26)
Kitchener	44,867	(26)	TOTAL	64,496	(24)
Guelph	27,386	(18)	18. <u>Lakehead</u>		
Galt	19,207	(25)	Fort William	34,947	(14)
Stratford	18,785	(10)	Port Arthur	31,161	(28)
Waterloo	11,991	(33)	Kenora	8,695	(12)
Preston	7,619	(14)	Fort Frances	8,038	(36)
TOTAL	245,637	(18)	TOTAL	157,128	(23)
9. <u>Blue Water</u>			19. <u>James Bay</u>		
Owen Sound	16,423	(17)	TOTAL	9,583	(-0)
Barrie	12,514	(29)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542	(21)
Orillia	12,110	(24)	*Estimate		
Collingwood	7,413	(18)			



REFERENCED

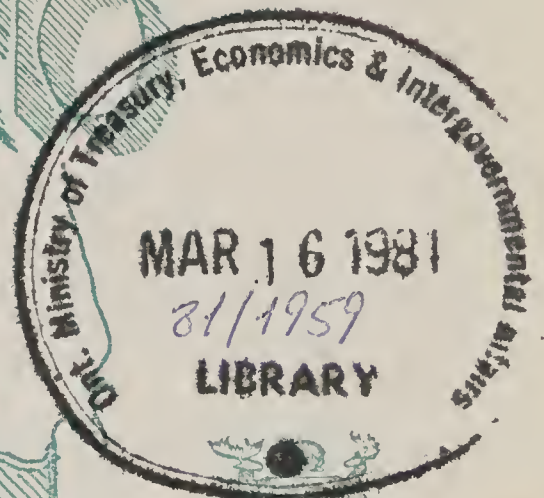


MR. W. A. ORR.  
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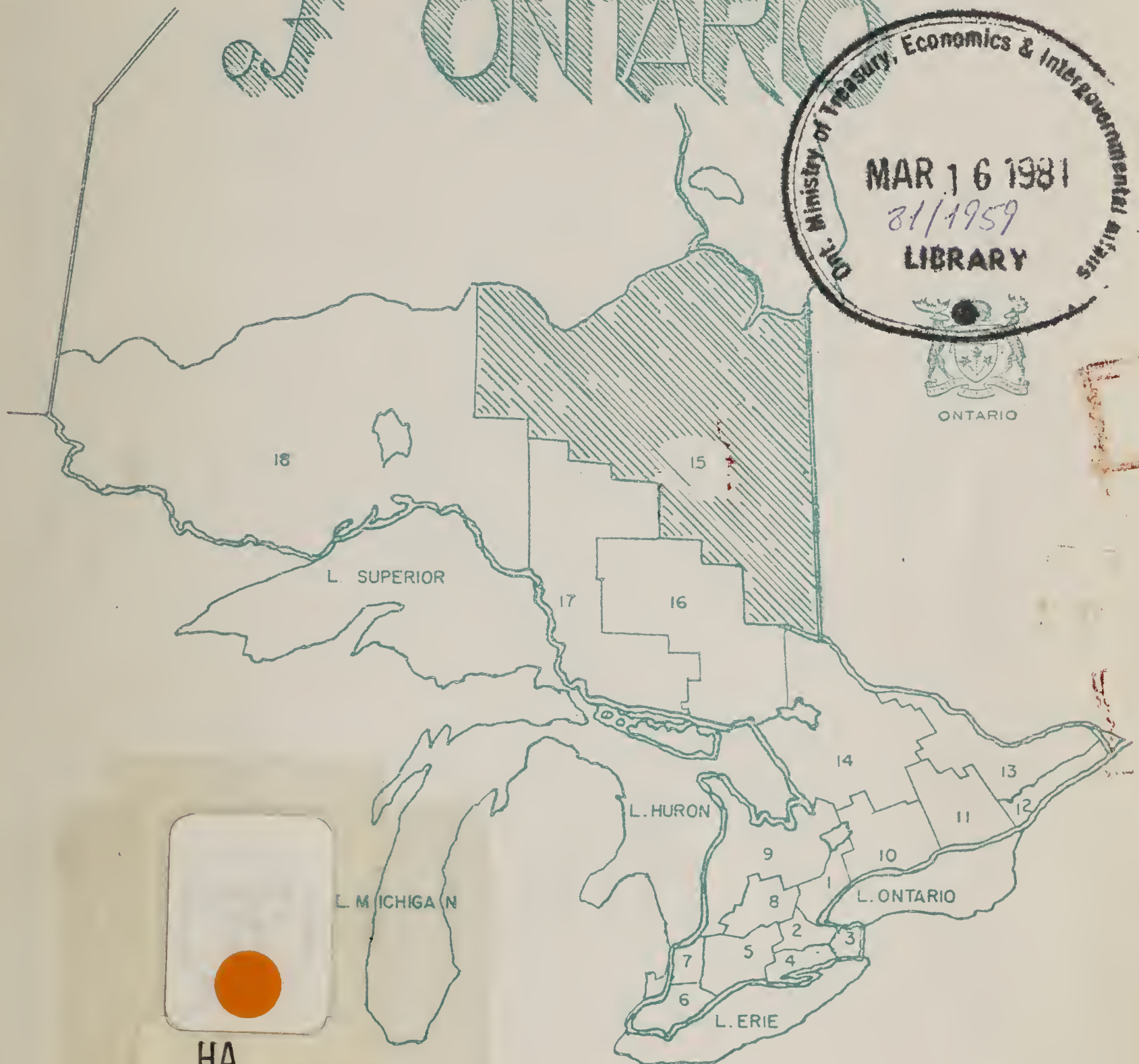


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# ECONOMIC REVIEW of ONTARIO



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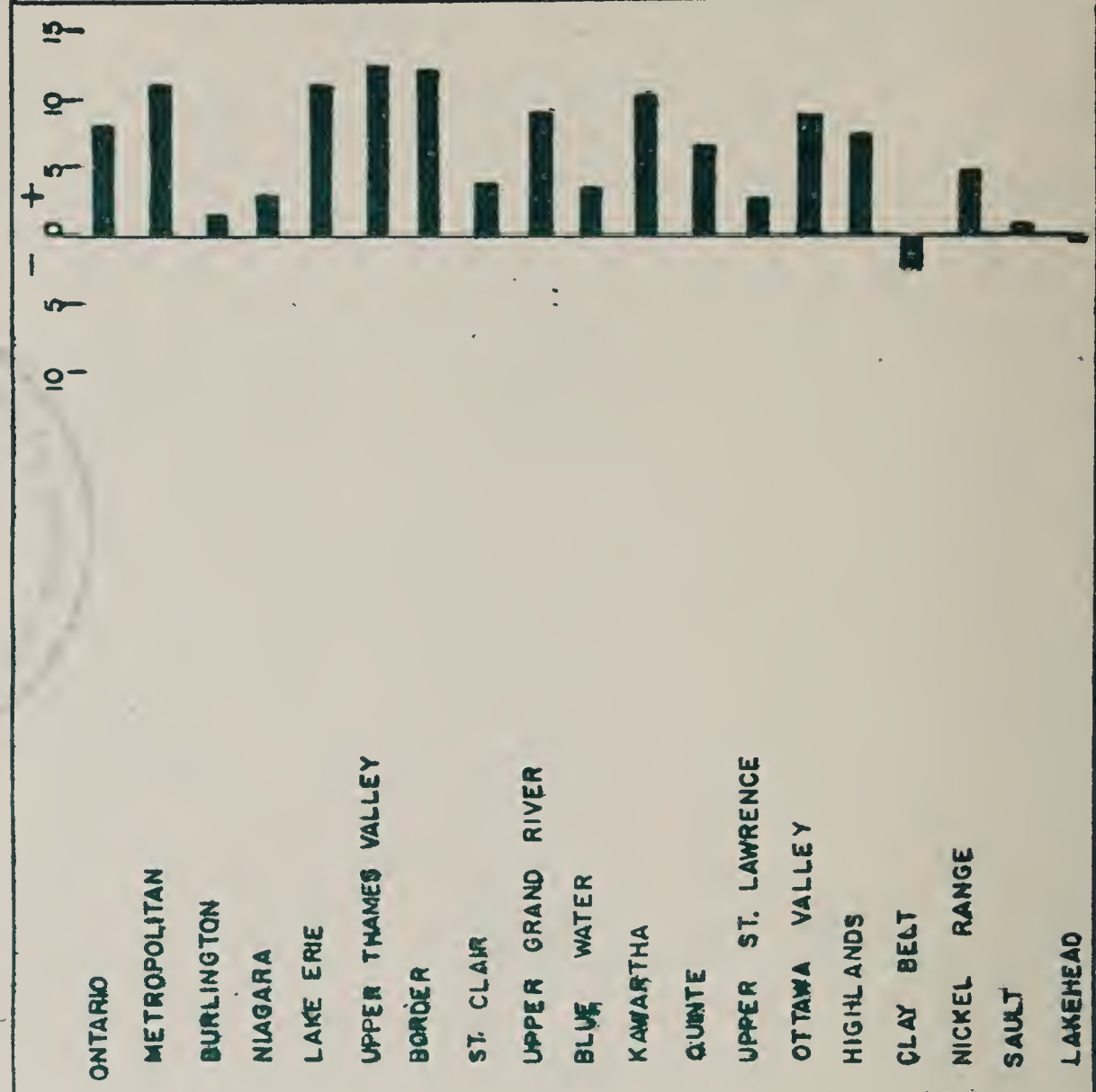
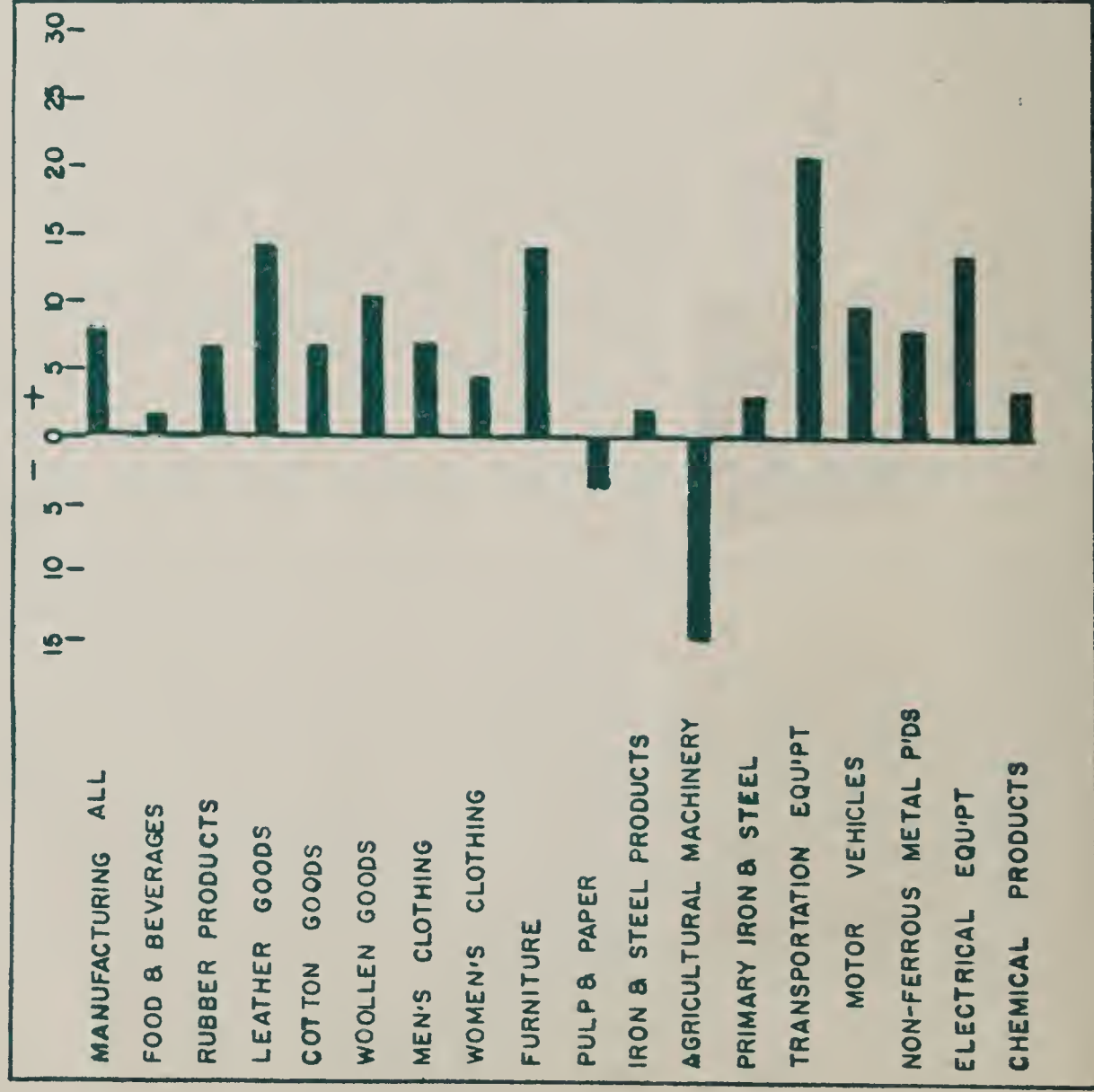
of the Honourable Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.  
Provincial Treasurer

Department of the  
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower Queens Park  
Toronto, 2

# MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO JANUARY TO JULY 1953 OVER JANUARY TO JULY 1952

## INDUSTRIES



SOURCE: O.B.S.



## C O N T E N T S

September, 1953

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SUMMARY

The employment situation continues to reflect the high level of industrial and commercial activity in the Province. Industrial employment during the first half of 1953 has risen 4% despite the set back in the farm implements industry. Forestry and sawmill employment which has been substantially lower than 1952 levels is now showing improvement and production is expected to be normal this fall. Farm implements remain slack, but some workers previously laid off have been recalled in Toronto and Welland.

The Upper Thames Region led others with an increase of 12.2% in manufacturing employment during the first six months of the current year compared to the first half of 1952. The Metropolitan, Lake Erie, Border and Kawartha Regions all recorded increases exceeding 10%. The increment has been general throughout the Province, and only two regions, the Clay Belt and Lakehead have shown decreases.

The mining picture looks encouraging in the Sudbury area where a large-scale exploration for nickel deposits is underway. However labour unrest and strikes continue in the Clay Belt Region. Previous to the strike the level of employment was below that of 1952. Average salaries and wages in the area have remained constant over the period. The average \$62.63 at July 1st, was below the provincial mean of \$69.27 in all mining industries.

Construction in Ontario continued at a high level during August with total contracts awarded valued at \$42 million, 8.5% above the previous month. Residential continues to head the categories followed by business, industrial, and engineering in that order. In total the contracts awarded for the first eight months of this year are 14.9% more than the value recorded for the same period in 1952.

The increase in new residential housing continued during July. There are now approximately 25,000 dwelling units under construction in Ontario and of these four thousand were added in July. Allowing for completion time and units already completed, it appears that the total number of dwelling units finished in 1953 will be a record figure.

The new Non-Residential Buildings Materials Index replacing the General Index, is intended to measure the current cost of labour and materials for industrial, commercial and institutional construction. The new base period is 1949 and the allied Residential Index has been converted arithmetically to this base.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52 + or - %	1953/52 + or - %	MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	July	201.7	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.5
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	July	504.3	+ 11.0	+ 11.6	+ 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	June	257.0	+ 9.6	+ 7.8	+ 0.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	June	274.1	+ 10.2	+ 9.1	+ 0.9
Durable Goods	Index	June	338.5	+ 14.4	+ 12.5	+ 0.6
Non-Durable Goods	Index	June	233.0	+ 6.5	+ 6.1	+ 1.2
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	June	266.2	+ 11.9	+ 16.1	- 2.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	June	342.6	+ 11.9	+ 16.5	- 4.6
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	June	23.3	- 2.2	- 6.8	+ 0.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	June	49.9	+ 22.5	+ 21.4	- 1.4
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	June	483.4	+ 28.9	+ 27.0	+ 1.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	June	463.2	- 0.1	+ 2.5	- 3.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	June	1,841.0	+ 6.0	+ 8.8	- 3.8
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	221.6	- 3.7	- 1.7	- 6.2
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Aug.	115.7	- 1.3	- 0.3	+ 0.3
(1949 = 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	July	221.2	- 3.5	- 1.9	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	July	265.2	- 9.2	- 9.4	- 1.9
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	June	402.2	+ 6.1	+ 5.5	+ 0.7
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	June	64.3	+ 4.4	+ 7.6	- 4.7
Department Stores	\$ Million	June	28.4	+ 3.9	- 2.2	- 7.3
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	June	24.2	+ 6.5	+ 13.7	+ 3.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	June	17.1	+ 8.9	+ 6.4	+ 6.5
Furniture	\$ Million	June	8.0	+ 11.2	+ 1.5	+ 3.9
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	June	7.6	+ 20.6	- 0.2	+ 6.1
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	July	18.6	+ 39.6	+ 17.4	- 3.1
Financed	('000)	July	7.1	+ 20.9	+ 7.9	- 0.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Aug.	57.6	+ 14.9	- 17.2	+ 8.5
Residential	\$ Million	Aug.	24.4	+ 58.3	+ 92.1	- 19.2
Business	\$ Million	Aug.	24.1	+ 27.2	+ 57.5	+ 47.9
Industrial	\$ Million	Aug.	6.1	+ 7.5	- 11.6	+ 60.5
Engineering	\$ Million	Aug.	3.1	- 69.1	- 91.1	+ 10.7
Housing:						
Starts	No.	July	4,071	+ 44.9	+ 38.0	+ 9.8
Completions	No.	July	2,671	+ 33.2	+ 55.1	+ 10.6
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada) (1949=100)	Index	July	124.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	N. C.
Residential Building Materials						
(Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	July	124.5	- 0.8	N.C.	N. C.



INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	DATE	MONTH	CURRENT PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	July	5,315.0	+ 17.6	+ 15.4	+ 9.0
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	July	72.4	+ 13.3	+ 23.7	- 1.4
Industrial Stock	Index	Aug.	311.2	- 3.5	- 5.8	+ 1.2

## NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls on the base 1939 = 100.
- (2) The Consumer Price Index and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

N. C. - no significant change.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS  
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of July 16/53	Applications as of July 17/52	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	13,358	17,980	- 26
2. Burlington	6,582	6,459	+ 2
3. Niagara	2,785	3,352	- 17
4. Lake Erie	332	312	+ 6
5. Upper Thames R.	2,016	2,784	- 28
6. Border	4,014	4,178	- 4
7. St. Clair R.	509	729	- 30
8. Upper Grand R.	2,225	2,366	- 6
9. Blue Water	1,754	1,689	+ 4
10. Kawartha	2,597	2,741	- 5
11. Quinte	1,793	1,383	+ 30
12. St. Lawrence R.	1,848	1,623	+ 14
13. Ottawa Valley	3,306	3,402	- 3
14. Highlands	1,068	836	+ 28
15. Clay Belt	1,413	1,274	+ 11
16. Nickel Range	872	894	- 2
17. Sault	486	719	- 32
18. Lakehead	1,387	1,639	- 15
ONTARIO	48,345	54,360	- 11

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING  
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)  
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	July/53 July/52		July/53 July/52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	200.6 216.1 218.0		476.6 548.4 557.3			58.36 62.34 62.82
				+ 8.7		+ 16.9		
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	200.8 201.0 200.0		518.8 543.8 532.9			61.12 63.90 62.94
				- 0.4		+ 2.7		
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	218.6 221.4 225.3		584.1 612.6 618.1			65.62 67.76 67.18
				+ 3.1		+ 5.8		
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	122.8 120.6 125.7		315.5 323.3 344.2			47.74 49.09 50.15
				+ 2.4		+ 9.1		
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	188.2 207.2 209.7		468.7 533.5 538.3			54.84 56.87 56.70
				+ 11.4		+ 14.8		
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	230.4 236.2 241.6		538.2 617.2 622.7			62.65 70.52 69.56
				+ 4.9		+ 15.7		
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	304.2 297.3 304.4		700.6 737.5 756.1			67.43 72.63 72.72
				+ 0.1		+ 7.9		
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	152.4 161.7 162.2		389.0 439.1 439.5			51.51 54.88 54.76
				+ 6.4		+ 13.0		
9. Blue Water (Bru., Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	191.0 194.7 197.5		509.5 532.1 541.2			47.01 48.17 48.29
				+ 3.4		+ 6.2		
10. Kawartha (Dur., Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	215.7 232.4 232.7		609.4 672.4 679.6			62.81 64.27 64.89
				+ 7.9		+ 11.5		
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	322.4 318.8 339.4		887.1 952.2 993.2			51.28 55.58 54.46
				+ 5.3		+ 12.0		
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	150.7 158.8 159.2		381.1 423.7 423.1			52.32 55.08 54.86
				+ 5.6		+ 11.0		

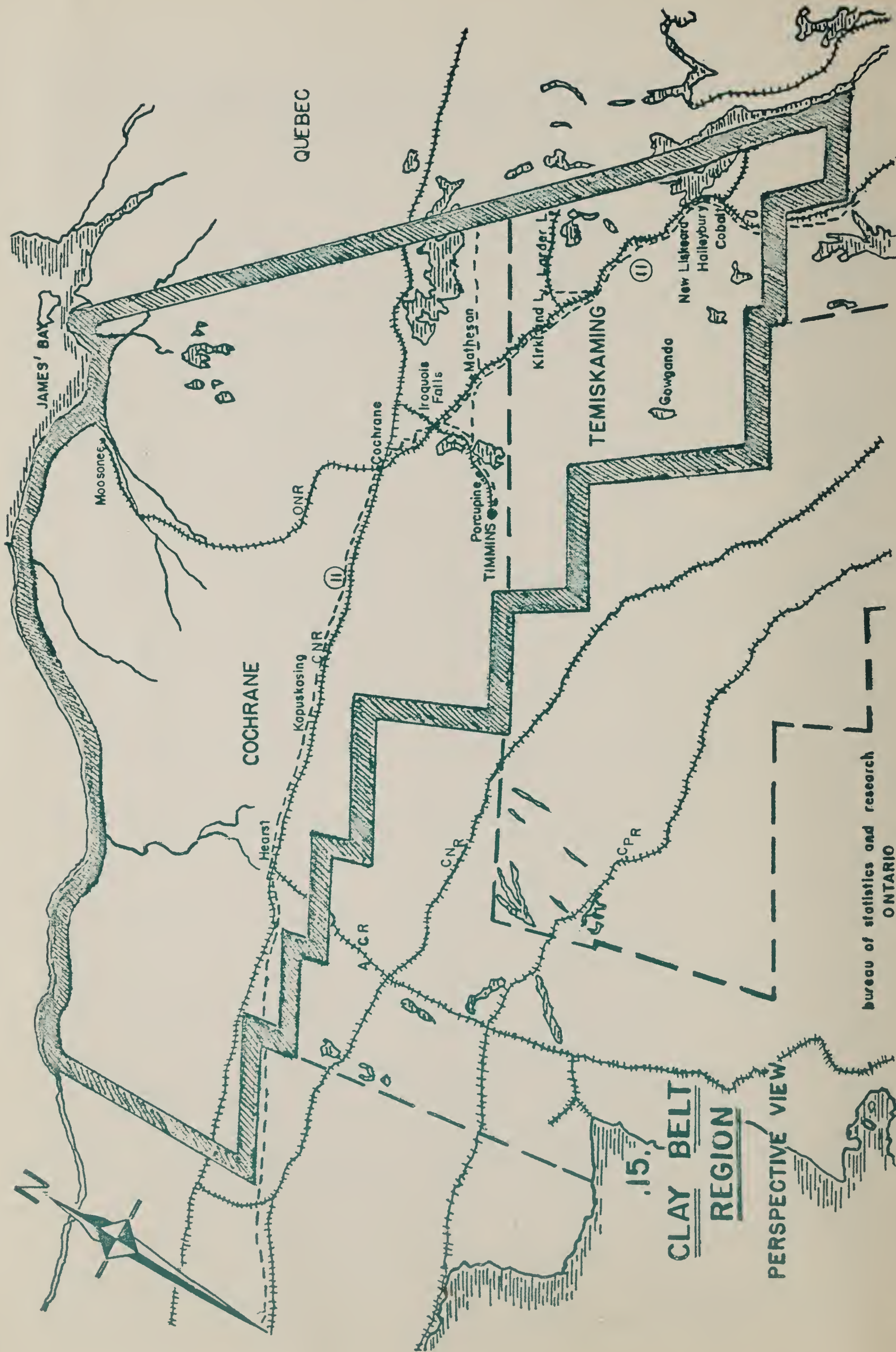
(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Region	Weight	Date	Employment	+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	172.4 183.8 187.2		396.3 441.3 452.1		51.26 53.70 54.03
				+ 8.6		+ 14.1	
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	183.1 195.6 197.1		431.3 484.2 491.4		50.55 53.57 53.95
				+ 7.6		+ 13.9	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	189.9 175.2 188.1		462.2 454.1 486.2		64.66 68.82 68.65
				- 0.9		+ 5.2	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	221.5 218.6 218.6		504.2 549.2 566.6		69.32 78.02 80.46
				- 1.3		+ 12.4	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	233.5 243.1 245.5		550.5 624.6 622.1		65.31 69.97 69.02
				+ 5.1		+ 13.0	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	282.1 276.3 283.5		643.9 684.3 691.3		64.29 69.79 68.73
				+ 0.5		+ 7.4	
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	194.9 209.1 211.4		483.1 552.7 558.3		58.79 62.67 62.62
				+ 8.4		+ 15.6	

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	147.0 150.0 152.7		321.2 349.7 358.7		58.65 62.59 63.06
				+ 3.9		+ 11.7	
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	77.7 73.0 73.9		138.5 131.3 133.0		62.00 62.61 62.63
				- 4.9		- 4.0	
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	161.1 169.3 168.7		357.4 401.5 405.6		70.56 75.47 76.51
				+ 4.7		+ 13.5	
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	192.5 226.5 236.6		416.9 587.3 566.5		70.32 84.19 77.74
				+ 22.9		+ 35.9	
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	75.1 81.6 82.1		147.9 191.9 191.3		66.33 79.28 78.47
				+ 9.3		+ 29.3	
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	80.8 76.2 74.9		141.5 141.4 138.0		61.16 64.84 64.34
				- 7.3		- 2.5	
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		July 1/52 June 1/53 July 1/53	105.8 106.7 107.8		203.6 217.3 219.2		65.64 69.40 69.27
				+ 1.9		+ 7.7	



bureau of statistics and research  
ONTARIO



THE CLAY BELT REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Clay Belt Region (number 15) is made up of the districts of Cochrane and Temiskaming. It is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec, on the south by the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury and Algoma, on the west by Thunder Bay district and on the north by the Patricia portion of Kenora District and the south shore of James Bay.

Although overshadowed by more recent developments in mining and forestry, the fur trade is still an important and lucrative industry in this Region. Moosonee, the community which has grown up around the trading post established by the Hudson Bay Company at the mouth of the Moose River in 1671, is the oldest white settlement in Ontario. It is also the Province's only salt water port and the seat of the Diocese of Moosonee.

Because Moose Factory and its other posts on the Bay were also sea-ports, the Hudson Bay Company was able to transport trade goods directly from Europe to the heart of the fur trading region, without costly trans-shipment. The two Company ships which came out each summer from Stromness, in Scotland, laden with iron kettles, firearms, cloth and trinkets, returned packed to the hatches with furs. Nowadays, the furs from the Region do not reach the world's markets by way of that little Orkney Island port. Instead, they go south by rail to Montreal. Except for sufficient vegetables to provide its isolated employees with a varied diet, the Hudson Bay Company did not encourage agriculture. Its sole purpose was to obtain furs from the Indians and therefore no attempt was made to develop or colonize the vast territory which the Company controlled. Consequently, when the district passed from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada, it was an almost unknown land. Subsequently the land which now comprises northern Cochrane district was awarded to the Province in 1878.

The Clay Belt Region has at present a population of only 134,000, approximately comparable to that greater London (Ontario). Broadly speaking, the railways, particularly the Ontario Northland, have determined the pattern of settlement. Almost all the centres of population are situated on or near the railway. Shortly after the Ontario Northland was initiated it became evident that mining and not agriculture was to be paramount in the economy and the railway

TABLE IA - POPULATION OF THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>-----POPULATION-----</u>			<u>Increase 1941 - 51 %</u>	<u>Density:</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Population Per 1,000 Per Sq.Mi.</u>	<u>Population</u>
Cochrane	50,170	33,680	83,850	3.9	1.61	30.4
Temiskaming	29,602	20,414	50,016	- 1.2	8.48	27.2
REGION	79,772	54,094	133,866	1.9	2.30	29.2

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

built branch lines to the more promising gold and silver discoveries. The discovery of gold at Porcupine in 1909 was followed by the completion of a spur line from Porquis Junction to South Porcupine in 1911. A similar spur line was built to Elk Lake in 1913 following valuable ore discoveries in 1907-8. A branch line to the new pulp and paper mill at Iroquois Falls was completed in 1913. The two other mills in the Region are located on the former Transcontinental line which links with the Ontario Northland at Cochrane.

Small communities devoted to a single industry are characteristic of northeastern Ontario. There are numerous small centres of population, incorporated or unincorporated, that are not shown in table IB. Larger centres such as Timmins and Kirkland Lake serve as distributing centres for nearby mining settlements. Kirkland Lake is not an incorporated centre, and for that reason population figures are estimates, based on the population of Teck township of which Kirkland Lake is part. Cochrane, located at the junction of the northern branch of the C.N. and the O.N.R. is an important distributing and rail centre.

The growth of population in the Clay Belt Region has been the result of the development of both forest and mining industries, but taken as a whole the fluctuations in the rate of growth have followed the fortunes of gold mining. The increase of only 1.9% over the last decade, compared to an increase of 38% between 1931-41 is a result of decreased production and employment in the gold mining industry. It is important to recognize that while the total population increased during 1931-41, the populations of towns dependent on pulp and paper mills declined. The reverse situation has been true during the last decade. The population of Timmins doubled during 1931-41, but lost 4% of its population in the succeeding decade, while that of Kapuskasing, a paper town, declined 10% during the thirties but increased 37% over the last decade. The rate of total population growth is by no means general throughout the Region and does not serve as a good indicator of prosperity.

People of British and French origin now constitute equal proportions of

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500  
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

<u>Centre</u>	-----POPULATION-----		Intercensal Increase %
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952*</u>	
Timmins	27,743	25,910	- 4
Kirkland Lake	18,000 <sup>+</sup>	-	-
Kapuskasing	4,687	5,029	+ 37
New Liskeard	4,215	3,987	+ 40
Cochrane	3,401	3,451	+ 20

\* Assessed Population + estimate

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa



TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN  
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

Origin	Cochrane		Temiskaming		Region	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
British						
1951	27,102	32.3	26,726	53.4	53,828	40.2
1941	29,031	36.0	29,191	57.7	58,222	44.3
1931	19,589	33.8	21,746	50.6	41,335	43.5
1921	*	*	27,576	55.1	27,576	55.1
French						
1951	39,969	47.7	13,909	27.8	53,878	40.2
1941	32,744	40.5	11,488	22.7	44,232	33.7
1931	22,680	39.1	7,814	21.1	30,494	32.1
1921	*	*	13,943	27.9	13,943	27.9
Other						
1951	16,779	20.0	9,381	18.8	26,160	19.6
1941	18,955	23.5	9,925	19.6	28,880	22.0
1931	15,764	27.1	7,483	28.3	23,247	24.4
1921	*	*	8,657	17.0	8,657	17.0
Total						
1951	83,850	100.0	50,016	100.0	133,866	100.0
1941	80,730	100.0	50,604	100.0	131,334	100.0
1931	58,033	100.0	37,043	100.0	95,076	100.0
1921	*	*	50,176	100.0	50,176	100.0

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

\* Included with Temiskaming

TABLE ID - AGE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION  
OF THE CLAY BELT REGION

Age Groups	1951		1941		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 4	18,167	13.6	15,588	11.9	+ 16.5
5 - 9	15,236	11.4	14,067	10.7	+ 8.3
10 - 14	13,248	9.9	13,273	10.1	- 0.1
15 - 19	10,981	8.2	12,009	9.1	- 8.6
20 - 24	10,054	7.5	11,118	8.5	- 9.6
25 - 34	19,795	14.8	23,219	17.7	- 14.7
35 - 44	17,612	13.2	19,594	14.9	- 10.1
45 - 54	14,096	10.5	11,867	9.0	+ 18.8
55 - 64	8,309	6.2	6,862	5.2	+ 21.2
65 - 69	3,031	2.3	1,875	1.5	+ 61.7
70 & over	3,337	2.4	1,862	1.4	+ 79.2

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

the population and a variety of other racial origins represent the balance or approximately one fifth of the total. Those of British origin comprise most of the population of Temiskaming, but there are a somewhat greater proportion of those of French origin compared to British in Cochrane, the northern district.

A study of the age groups of the total population of 1951 and 1941 reveals that there has been a substantial reduction in the middle age groups which represent the bulk of the labour force. This diminution has doubtless been the result of emigration of gold miners and their families to more prosperous areas. The birthrate has been sufficiently high to offset this loss, with the net result that the population is approximately the same in number as it was a decade ago, but with substantially more children and fewer adults. The number of the senior members, i.e. those over forty-five, has increased, however, and they now form a greater proportion of the total population, although still small by southern Ontario standards.

### FORESTRY

The fertile soils of the Clay Belt sustain the finest pulpwood forests in the Province. Although the northern reaches of the Region include barrens of the coastal plain, the southern area, encompassing the clay belt proper, sustains three quarters of its area in productive forest. In Temiskaming district conifers and hardwoods are found in equal volume, but conifers constitute an increasing proportion of the total in the more northern areas. Among the conifers, the major species is by far black spruce followed by balsam, white spruce and jack pine. Poplar and white birch are the only hardwoods of substantial volume.

The conifers in the Clay Belt Region are utilized extensively by the pulp and paper industry, in contrast to the lumber industry. The preponderance of the black spruce, which is normally a small species among spruce, and the stunting influence of the northern climate on the growth of trees has meant that only about one fifth of the growing stock has developed to saw-log size. There is, however, a small but thriving lumber industry that utilizes the white spruce, a larger species which grows in accessible locations along the banks of rivers and streams.

Black spruce constitutes about four-fifths of the annual volume of timber utilized. Cutting is carried on under a timber management plan supervised by the provincial government and the black spruce cut does not exceed the allowable cut consistent with sustained yield. The annual cut of the hardwoods, on the other hand, is virtually nil with the result that there is a trend toward more and more poplar and white birch at the expense of the spruces. This may call for the development of new industry or techniques in manufacturing so that the whole allowable cut can be utilized.

### MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in this Region, while second to mining in its gross value of production is of considerable importance, especially in international trade. The value of goods (\$79,807,221 in 1950) is approximately 1.2% of the Provincial total and wages paid are 1.1% of all manufacturing wages. More than 90% of the Region's industrial employees (including office staffs) are men.

The manufacturing employment index rose steadily to 177 in 1951 (1939 = 100) but dropped to 176 in 1952. About 6,400 were employed, or .99% of the total for Ontario. These factors combined to give workers the second highest average wages of any Region (\$64.07 per week in 1951, and \$67.99 in 1952).

Most of this manufacturing takes place in Cochrane district (\$69,690,866



TABLE II - MANUFACTURING  
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1950 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$'000
<u>Cochrane</u>			
Cochrane	9	42	246
Hearst	8	244	2,498
Timmins	26	631	4,537
Other	82	3,526	62,410
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>4,443</u>	<u>69,691</u>
<u>Temiskaming</u>			
Cobalt	7	152	413
Englehart	11	47	364
Haileybury	6	16	84
Latchford	3	102	990
New Liskeard	14	605	3,857
Other	83	659	4,408
Total	<u>124</u>	<u>1,581</u>	<u>10,116</u>
REGION	<u>249</u>	<u>6,024</u>	<u>79,807</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

in 1950) and the smaller part in Temiskaming (\$10,116,360). New Liskeard is the most important manufacturing centre in Temiskaming. The Hill-Clark-Francis Company employs the largest number (about 400) in its sawmill and sash factory. The next largest industry in the town is the Wabi Iron Works Limited with some 175 workers who produce machinery and supplies for mines and paper mills. Kirkland Lake, being a mining town, has a small plant producing diamond drills and parts. Lumber mills are located at Latchford, Haileybury, Hearst, Cochrane, Timmins, Swastika, Englehart and Kirkland Lake.

The most important plants are in the forest areas of Cochrane. The Abitibi Power and Paper Company has a very large (and recently remodelled) mill at Iroquois Falls which makes more than 800 tons of newsprint every working day. The mill was built between 1913 and 1915 and employs approximately 1,400. Many of these people live in Iroquois Falls, a town established and controlled by the Abitibi Company. The town is well supplied with schools, churches, a library, hospital, and even a golf-course.

The Company has also a smaller plant at Smooth Rock Falls which it bought in 1927 (it was built in 1916-17). This mill produces more than 200 tons of bleached sulphite pulp a day. This pulp is raw material for other mills which turn it into fine papers, such as those used in magazines. Smooth Rock Falls is also a company town with the usual amenities, but smaller than Iroquois Falls.

The only other mill in the Region is that of the Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Company, at Kapuskasing. This plant, with more than 1,000 employees, produces about 750 tons of newsprint a day, most of which is used by the New York

Times.

Although exact figures are not available, it is obvious that most of the Clay Belt's manufacturing is accounted for by pulp and paper. The Region produces 6-7% of Canada's total, of which about 80% is exported. Pulp and paper are the largest exports (\$939,239,000 in 1951) with approximately 23.9% of the total value (excluding gold). Most of the pulp and a large fraction of the paper produced goes to the United States which imported almost half (1,108,466 tons out of 2,777,486 tons used) of its newsprint from this country as early as 1923. This fraction has since increased to about four-fifths. This may be expected to increase in the future, as American mills produce less newsprint than they did in 1913 and consumption of it has risen in the U.S.A. from 30.4 pounds per capita in that year to 78.4 pounds in 1950.

### MINING

Mining is the most important industry in the Clay Belt Region, its production (\$79,149,865 in 1951) being approximately 17.9% of the provincial total and 20.4% of the metal mining total.

The Region first became an important mining centre in 1904 when silver was discovered near the town of Cobalt in the Temiskaming district. The first ore mined was very rich, often containing 4,000 fine ounces of silver (1,000 ounces is average) to the ton. In addition, small amounts of nickel, copper, gold (Cobalt produced 849,158 ounces of gold in 1951), and arsenic were found. Cobalt was the commonest of the metals found with silver and was originally considered a nuisance by the miners but it became of commercial importance after 1910 when it was used as a steel hardening alloy.

The Cobalt district is considered to have been one of the world's greatest silver producers ranking with Butte (Montana), Leadville (Colorado), and much greater than the Comstock lode (Nevada). Potosi in Bolivia may have produced more than Cobalt but early statistics are not reliable and it had also a "head start" of several centuries. From 1904 through 1936, Cobalt produced 429,716,792 fine ounces of silver. There was little production during the depression because of the low price of silver (\$.45 per ounce in 1937 compared to \$.808 in 1952) and also because the district was believed to have been worked out. However, the second World War required enormous numbers of machine tools and cobalt was needed to harden their cutting edges. This demand has continued since the war ended. In 1951, 264,642 pounds of cobalt worth \$639,422 (in 1952, 1,303,400 pounds worth \$2,806,000) were produced. The metal is used now for other purposes; it is used in jet engines in parts subject to great heat, and radio-activated cobalt "bombs" are now being used to treat cancer. In addition 3,111,386 ounces of silver were produced (1951). The gold mines of Cochrane also produced small amounts of silver (214,352 ounces in 1951.)\*

Some prospecting was carried on in the North after gold was discovered in Hastings county in 1866. Geological reports published in 1896 and 1899 indicated gold in the Porcupine area of Cochrane. However, careful exploring did not begin until about 1907, in the wake of the Cobalt silver boom. Among the successful prospectors, Ken Hollinger, Sandy McIntyre, Harry Preston, The Timmins Brothers, W.A. Wright and Harry Oakes are the few whose names are remembered. It must be remembered that most mineral hunting has ended in failure. From 1918 to 1949, 99,898 new prospectors' licenses were issued in Ontario and some 297,000 claims were recorded. It

\* Gold and silver are measured by the fine or troy ounce which is 480 grains. The troy pound weighs 12 ounces or 5,760 grains. The conventional English (or avoirdupois) ounce contains 437.50 grains, and the pound of course, weighs 7,000 grains (16 x 437.5.) Tons and pounds here are all avoirdupois weight.



TABLE III - MINERAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Cochrane</u>	<u>Temiskaming</u>	<u>Region</u>
Employers	28	34	62
Employees	<u>7,314</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>11,114</u>
<u>Products</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
<u>Metallic</u>			
Bismuth	-	34.0	34.0
Cobalt	-	639.4	639.4
Copper	-	93.4	93.4
Gold	39,170.3	31,663.2	70,833.5
Nickel	-	27.9	27.9
Silver	203.3	2,941.2	3,144.5
<u>Non Metallic</u>			
Arsenic	-	94.4	94.4
Asbestos	3,773.1	-	3,773.1
Quartz (Grinding Pebbles)	3.8	-	3.8
<u>Structural Material</u>			
Limestone	-	20.5	20.5
Sand & Gravel	<u>318.9</u>	<u>166.5</u>	<u>485.4</u>
 TOTAL	 <u>43,469.4</u>	 <u>35,680.5</u>	 <u>79,149.9</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

is probable that many of the licenses were issued to amateurs since the only qualifications needed are: (1) five dollars, and (2) the applicant must be over 18.\* In the Clay Belt Region, 3,222 claims were recorded and 4,227 were cancelled in 1952.

In spite of the gold mining industry's handicap of a fixed price and rising costs, the region produced 1,912,097 ounces of gold worth \$70,833,508 in 1951. This was most of Ontario's production and approximately one-half of Canada's production (4,392,751 ounces). Production was achieved with the aid of approximately 11,900 miners, a slightly smaller number than in 1939 (Index is 74.7 for April 1953). This is a result of a slight decline in production and greater efficiency. It is interesting to note that the Region's miners constitute 38.8% of the Provincial total but produce only 20.4% of the mineral value. Mining wages averaged (1951) \$3,091.71 a year, a slightly higher figure than the Region's manufacturing (\$3,057.81) or forestry (\$2,453.45) wages. The last is, of course, seasonal industry.

However, mining wages must be balanced against the high cost of living in the north, the danger and discomfort of mining, and the general insecurity caused by lack of knowledge of ore reserves.

\* A claim is what the name implies. This can be made only in Crown land (since owners of real estate usually have title to all minerals found there) and consists of one 40 acre square clearly marked by stakes. The claim must be recorded with the Mines Department (Ontario) within 30 days. Provincial parks, road allowances, Indian Reservations and Great Lakes beds cannot be staked without special permission.

In 1945, the Provincial Government opened a mining school at Haileybury to provide skilled labour on a level between that of the average foreman and of a professional engineer or geologist. Courses ran for two or three years and graduates are in great demand.

The largest mining employers in the Region are: The Hollinger Mines (nearly 2,000), McIntyre-Porcupine Mines (1,200), and Dome Mines (nearly 1,000) at Timmins, Kerr-Addison at Larder Lake (85) and Lake Shore Mines (700 at Kirkland Lake. Other well known mines such as: Pamour, Paymaster, Kirkland Lake, Preston, East Dome, Aunor and Wright-Hargreaves have from 300 to 450 employees each. Smaller mines like the Broulan-Reef, Coniarum, Macassa, Teck-Hughes and Upper Canada have 200 to 300 employees each. About two-thirds of all these are underground miners. The remainder are mill workers, office workers, mechanics, managers, engineers and guards.

The most interesting new development in the Region is the open pit asbestos mine in the Porcupine area operated by Johns-Manville Limited, which opened in 1950. More than 500,000 tons of material were processed or moved in 1951 to obtain 26,587 tons of asbestos worth some \$3,700,000.

In the same year, the Region also produced \$505,862 worth of structural materials, mostly sand and gravel.

#### AGRICULTURE

The greater proportion of the districts of Cochrane and Temiskaming, except for the most northerly section of Cochrane is underlain by the precambrian rock structure of the Canadian Shield. The section bordering James Bay has an underlying structure much similar to that of Southern Ontario, with limestone much in evidence. Agriculture in the Region falls within two main belts, the Little Clay Belt in Temiskaming embracing the towns of New Liskeard and Kirkland Lake and the Great Clay Belt stretching from Cochrane's eastern border in a north-westerly direction and including the mining regions of Matheson, Porcupine and Cochrane.

Despite the notice which the clays and silts of these two belts have received, the soils are actually much less productive than those of Southern Ontario. Drainage is the greatest problem as in all clay areas where flat, hard packed soils prevent the necessary runoff of excess moisture. Rainfall in northern Ontario declines from about 30 inches annually in the south to an average of 15 inches on the shores of Hudson Bay. However a great deal of this moisture accumulates in the late summer and early fall and is a severe handicap during the harvesting season.

The average length of the growing season declines rapidly as one moves north, from 175 days in the south to 110 days in the north. Early spring seeding in most areas is out of the question. Thus the northern farmer is faced with a climatically foreshortened season which necessitates the utilization of crops with a short growing period.

Of a total land area of 37,205,100 acres, 629,800 or 1.7% are in farms. Improved land occupies 39.6% of the farm area. Average farm income for the Region in 1951 stood at \$1,160, the lowest in the Province, well below the Provincial average of \$3,023.

As a result of some stream development and drainage schemes, the Little Clay Belt in Temiskaming is the more productive of the two. Almost any hardy crop that will mature in around ninety days can be grown successfully, although light frosts occur some years around the middle of June and again in August. Hay, oats, barley, mixed grains, wheat and potatoes are the chief crops. Potatoes



are grown, particularly where deep sandy soils permit. Dairying is the leading agricultural activity. A daily market for whole milk exists locally and in the mining towns of Kirkland Lake, Noranda and Timmins, supplemented by the summer resort camps of Temagami. Four creameries and one cheese factory operate on a year-round basis. Some fine herds of beef cattle are being established. The diversified nature of farming in the Little Clay Belt is indicated by poultry and hogs on most farms. New Liskeard at the head of Lake Timiskaming and the Kirkland Lake area supply the chief markets for the produce of this belt.

The centres of Matheson, Porcupine and Cochrane provide markets for agricultural produce in the Great Clay Belt. Unable to compete economically with southern Ontario, the farming areas of Cochrane are dependent on local mining and lumbering towns for markets. The Matheson district, the most southerly sector of Cochrane, is the first area encountered as one moves north-west along the O.N.R. Good clay and silt soil promote dairy farming and specialty potato crops. The area around the town of Cochrane is well known for the high quality and yield of potato seed. Current prices make potatoes one of the best cash crops in the district.

To the east and west of Porcupine especially in the Valley of the Mattagami River where the slope of the land permits an easier run-off, fine loamy soils encourage dairy and poultry farming and the growth of potatoes and vegetables for nearby mining markets.

The remainder of the Clay Belt stretches north-west through Cochrane, Kapuskasing and Hearst. Three creameries and two cheese factories in the district of Cochrane absorb the produce of local dairy farms. Hay, oats and potatoes are the main crops on improved land. There is little farming between Cochrane and Kapuskasing, but between Kapuskasing and Hearst, there is another fifty mile stretch, principally of hay, oats and potatoes.

It should be mentioned that northern Ontario derives a certain advantage from, and is dependent upon, grass silage for livestock feed. The coolness of the growing season eliminates corn for feed but grass, better able to withstand the cold and requiring somewhat more moisture than corn, is grown in abundance. Influenced by the good quality of hay and excellent pastures, some farmers have changed from dairying to beef production since World War II. There is a ready market for

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND  
IN THE CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

County	Total Land Area acres	Total Farm Area acres	Farm as % of Total %	Improved Land acres	Improved Land As % of Farm Area %
Cochrane	33,431,680	333,405	1.0	124,489	37.3
Temiskaming	3,773,440	296,398	7.9	124,929	42.1
TOTAL	37,205,120	629,803	1.7	249,418	39.6

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IVB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
CLAY BELT REGION

- 1951 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Products</u>	<u>Cochrane</u>	<u>Temiskaming</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Region As a % of Ontario</u>
<u>Livestock</u>				
Cattle	2,453.7	3,906.7	6,360.4	1.2
Swine	154.8	284.0	438.8	.6
Sheep	62.6	210.8	273.4	2.2
Horses	293.7	261.4	555.1	2.5
TOTAL	<u>2,964.8</u>	<u>4,662.9</u>	<u>7,627.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>				
Wheat	47.2	72.6	119.8	.3
Oats	475.8	854.9	1,330.7	1.9
Barley	54.7	80.6	135.3	1.4
Dry Peas	4.5	7.2	11.7	2.4
Rye	.4	2.8	3.2	.1
Buckwheat	.5	4.0	4.5	.2
Mixed Grains	48.8	428.6	477.4	.9
Fodder Corn	.8	1.3	2.1	.02
Potatoes	441.8	153.5	595.3	3.9
Hay	1,807.0	1,769.3	3,576.3	3.2
Others	28.2	22.1	50.3	.1
TOTAL	<u>2,909.7</u>	<u>3,396.9</u>	<u>6,306.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>
<u>Poultry</u>				
Hens & Chickens	142.4	114.2	256.6	.8
Others	3.5	7.0	10.5	.2
TOTAL	<u>145.9</u>	<u>121.2</u>	<u>267.1</u>	<u>.7</u>

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

beef in northern Ontario and profit can be derived by raising livestock with a minimum of labor and capital, particularly in areas where distance from urban centres makes shipment of fluid milk a problem.

In summary, it would seem that agriculture, in northern Ontario, because because of the low productivity through poorer soils and adverse climatic conditions, must remain dependent on the neighbouring mining and lumbering districts for markets. In addition, agriculture will continue to compete with lumbering for the utilization of the best soils in the Region. Although further development through better drainage and mechanical techniques remains possible, it must await the expansion of local markets.



ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000  
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 CENSUS)

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1. <u>Metropolitan</u>					
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470	(23)	Midland	7,206	( 6)
Toronto Proper	675,754	( 1)	TOTAL	270,499	(11)
Brampton	8,389	(39)	10. <u>Kawartha Lakes</u>		
Oakville	6,910	(68)	Oshawa	41,545	(55)
Newmarket	5,356	(33)	Peterborough	38,272	(51)
TOTAL	1,270,281	(26)	Lindsay	9,603	(14)
2. <u>Burlington</u>			Cobourg	7,470	(25)
Hamilton	208,321	(22)	Whitby	7,267	(23)
Brantford	36,727	(15)	Port Hope	6,548	(30)
Dundas	6,846	(30)	Bowmanville	5,430	(32)
Burlington	6,017	(58)	TOTAL	238,601	(22)
Paris	5,249	(13)	11. <u>Quinte</u>		
TOTAL	344,957	(29)	Kingston	33,459	(11)
3. <u>Niagara</u>			Belleville	19,519	(24)
St. Catharines	37,984	(25)	Trenton	10,085	(21)
Niagara Falls	22,874	(11)	TOTAL	178,500	(17)
Welland	15,382	(23)	12. <u>Upper St. Lawrence</u>		
Port Colborne	8,275	(18)	Cornwall	16,899	(20)
Fort Erie	7,572	(15)	Brockville	12,301	( 8)
Thorold	6,397	(21)	TOTAL	137,854	( 8)
TOTAL	212,599	(34)	13. <u>Ottawa Valley</u>		
4. <u>Lake Erie</u>			Ottawa	202,045	(18)
Simcoe	7,269	(2)	Eastview	13,799	(73)
TOTAL	66,846	(16)	Pembroke	12,704	(14)
5. <u>Upper Thames River</u>			Smith's Falls	8,441	(18)
London	95,343	(22)	Renfrew	7,360	(34)
St. Thomas	18,173	( 6)	Hawkesbury	7,194	(15)
Woodstock	15,544	(25)	Perth	5,034	(13)
Ingersoll	6,524	(13)	TOTAL	387,807	(16)
Tillsonburg	5,330	(33)	14. <u>Highlands</u>		
TOTAL	276,475	(23)	North Bay	17,944	(15)
6. <u>Border</u>			Parry Sound	5,183	(-10)
Windsor	120,049	(14)	TOTAL	110,271	( 8)
Chatham	21,218	(22)	15. <u>Clay Belt</u>		
Riverside	9,214	(88)	Timmins	27,743	(-4)
Wallaceburg	7,688	(54)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000	
Leamington	6,950	(19)	TOTAL	133,866	( 2)
TOTAL	296,278	(23)	16. <u>Nickel Range</u>		
7. <u>St. Clair River</u>			Sudbury	42,410	(32)
Sarnia	34,697	(85)	TOTAL	120,804	(32)
TOTAL	74,960	(32)	17. <u>Sault</u>		
8. <u>Upper Grand River</u>			Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	(26)
Kitchener	44,867	(26)	TOTAL	54,496	(24)
Guelph	27,386	(18)	18. <u>Lakehead</u>		
Galt	19,207	(25)	Fort William	34,947	(14)
Stratford	18,785	(10)	Port Arthur	31,161	(28)
Waterloo	11,991	(33)	Kenora	8,695	(12)
Preston	7,619	(14)	Fort Frances	8,038	(36)
TOTAL	245,637	(18)	TOTAL	157,128	(23)
9. <u>Blue Water</u>			19. <u>James Bay</u>		
Owen Sound	16,423	(17)	TOTAL	9,583	(-0)
Barrie	12,514	(29)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542	(21)
Orillia	12,110	(24)	*Estimate		
Collingwood	7,413	(18)			

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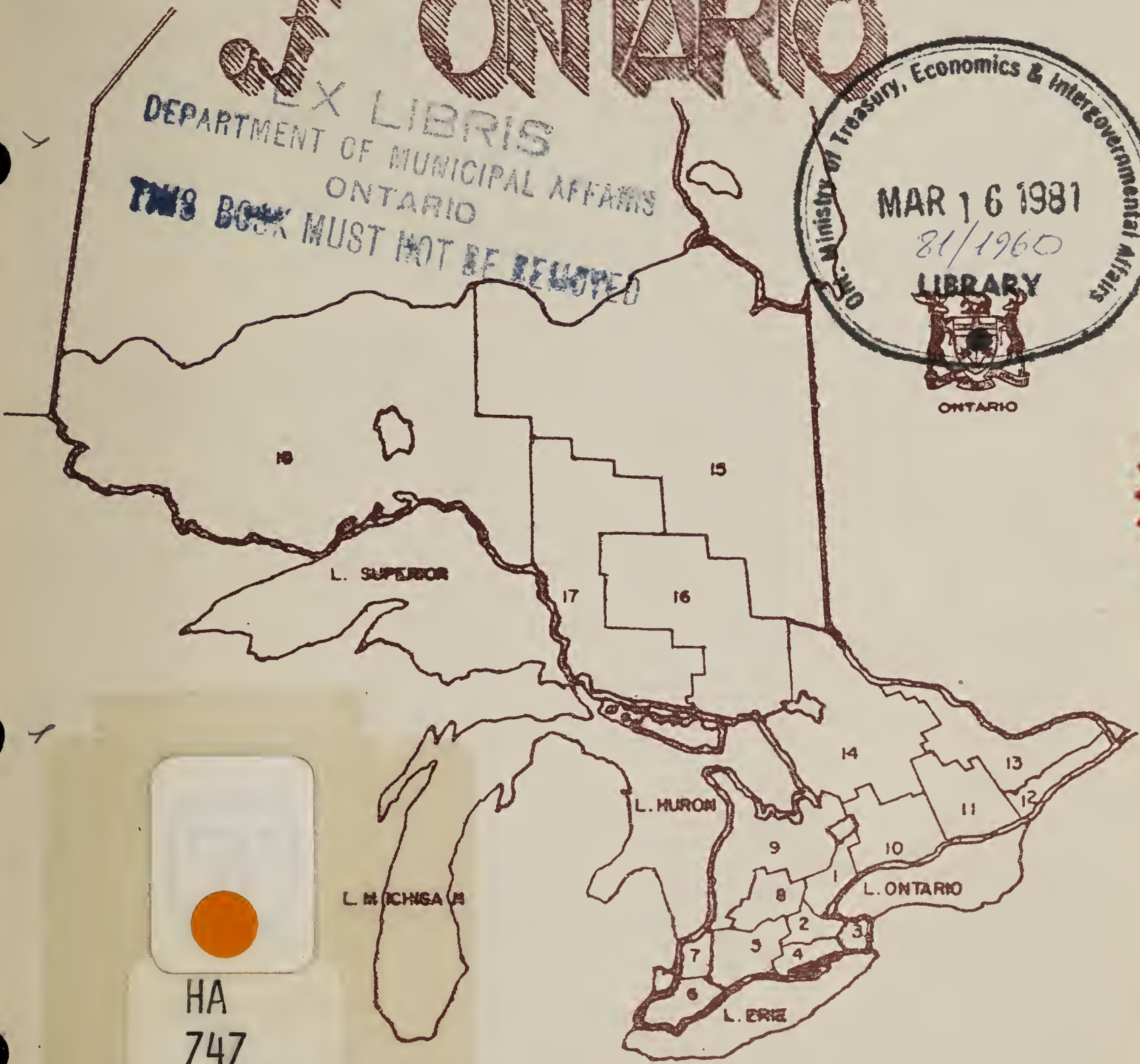


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STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

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POPULATION OF ONTARIO REGIONS AND  
CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER-1951 CENSUS

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase (%) over 1941)

METROPOLITAN	1,270,281 (26)	Orillia	12,110 (24)
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)	Collingwood	7,413 (18)
Toronto	675,754 (1)	Midland	7,206 (6)
Brampton	8,389 (39)	KAWARTHA LAKES	238,601 (22)
Oakville	6,910 (68)	Gr. Oshawa	51,582 (53*)
Newmarket	5,356 (33)	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
BURLINGTON	344,957 (29)	Gr. Peterborough	41,191 (41*)
Gr. Hamilton	259,685 (31)	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
Hamilton	208,321 (22)	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
Gr. Brantford	52,231 (33*)	Cobourg	7,470 (25)
Brantford	36,727 (15)	Whitby	7,267 (23)
Dundas	6,846 (30)	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
Burlington	6,017 (58)	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
Paris	5,249 (13)	QUINTE	178,500 (17)
NIAGARA	212,599 (34)	Gr. Kingston	49,327 (35*)
Gr. St. Catharines	67,065 (44*)	Kingston	33,459 (11)
St. Catharines	37,984 (25)	Belleville	19,519 (24)
Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)	Trenton	10,085 (21)
Welland	15,382 (23)	UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	137,854 (8)
Port Colborne	8,274 (18)	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
Fort Erie	7,572 (15)	Brockville	12,301 (8)
Thorold	6,397 (21)	OTTAWA VALLEY	387,807 (16)
LAKE ERIE	66,846 (16)	Gr. Ottawa (Ont.)	218,684 (20)
Simcoe	7,269 (20)	Ottawa	202,045 (18)
UPPER THAMES RIVER	276,475 (23)	Eastview	13,799 (73)
Gr. London	121,516 (34)	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
London	95,343 (22)	Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
St. Thomas	18,173 (6)	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
Woodstock	15,544 (25)	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
Ingersoll	6,524 (13)	Perth	5,034 (13)
Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)	HIGHLANDS	110,271 (8)
BORDER	296,278 (23)	North Bay	17,944 (15)
Gr. Windsor	157,672 (27)	Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
Windsor	120,049 (14)	CLAY BELT	133,866 (2)
Chatham	21,218 (22)	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
Riverside	9,214 (88)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)	NICKEL RANGE	120,804 (32)
Leamington	6,950 (19)	Gr. Sudbury	70,884 (45*)
ST. CLAIR RIVER	74,960 (32)	Sudbury	42,410 (32)
Gr. Sarnia	41,303 (71*)	SAULT	64,496 (24)
Sarnia	34,697 (85)	Gr. Sault Ste. Marie	40,490 (38*)
UPPER GRAND RIVER	245,637 (18)	Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
Gr. Kitchener	63,009 (39*)	LAKEHEAD	157,128 (23)
Kitchener	44,867 (26)	Gr. Fort William-	
Gr. Guelph	30,387 (19*)	Port Arthur	71,191 (21*)
Guelph	27,386 (18)	Fort William	34,947 (14)
Galt	19,207 (25)	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
Stratford	18,785 (10)	Kenora	8,695 (12)
Waterloo	11,991 (33)	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
Preston	7,619 (14)	JAMES BAY	9,583 (-0)
BLUE WATER	270,499 (11)		
Owen Sound	16,423 (17)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)
Barrie	12,514 (29)	*Estimate	



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## SUMMARY

The seasonal lay-offs in the automobile industry, the market difficulties in the agricultural implements industry, and slack of sales in the iron and steel industry generally, may be expected to reduce total manufacturing employment from peak levels reached during the summer. Primary steel centres including Sault Ste. Marie and Welland are recording increased lay-offs. Electrical supplies and apparatus industries however, are maintaining the high level of employment and output evident through the year. Orders for textiles are slack and reductions in employment have occurred in a number of Ontario towns. The gold mining strike in the Clay Belt remains unsolved at the time of writing.

Despite employment and production difficulties in some industries, other phases of the economy continue to reflect a buoyant trend. Consumption of electricity, an indicator of industrial activity, has remained about six percent higher than last year. Retail sales have continued at a high level with department stores in Ontario recording sales 4.5% above last year during September.

Construction contracts awarded during the first nine months of this year have reached a total value of \$602 million, 18% higher than in the same period last year. The emphasis on residential building has continued with contracts in that category accounting for 38% of the total compared to 1952 when the proportion was only 30%. At the end of August the number of dwelling units completed during the year reached 20,466 with an additional 26,158 reported under construction at that time.

If the threatened strike of Ontario's pulp and paper employees takes place, twenty of the forty-four mills in the Province will be closed and about three-quarters of the nineteen thousand employees in the industries will be idle. Mill communities in northern Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula with few alternative employment opportunities will be seriously affected. The demand for pulp and paper has continued to increase during 1952 and mills throughout Canada are now operating at full capacity. A long strike in Ontario, which manufactures thirty-one percent of the gross value of Canada's total production will result in a tighter international supply but customers are not expected to be affected immediately, however, as they usually have from one to two months supply on hand. Average weekly wages and salaries in Ontario's pulp and paper industry is \$74.85 (July 1, 1953) seven percent higher than the amount at the same date last year. Among the manufacturing industries of the Province this is the third highest, exceeded only by the automotive industry (\$78.80) and the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry (\$79.96). The provincial average of manufacturing industries, \$62.62, is considerably lower than the three industries above.

# INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or - %	+ or - %	+ or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Aug.	201.3	+ 3.8	+ 2.8	- 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Aug.	493.8	+ 10.1	+ 9.1	+ 0.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	July	247.4	+ 9.4	+ 8.4	- 3.9
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	July	260.8	+ 10.0	+ 8.8	- 4.5
Durable Goods	Index	July	324.1	+ 14.5	+ 15.3	- 4.1
Non-Durable Goods	Index	July	220.2	+ 6.0	+ 3.2	- 4.9
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	July	273.0	+ 12.9	+ 18.9	+ 2.6
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	July	315.2	+ 11.7	+ 10.5	- 8.0
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	June	23.3	- 2.2	- 6.8	+ 0.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	July	48.7	+ 25.0	+ 41.9	- 2.4
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	July	457.7	+ 28.3	+ 22.0	- 6.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	July	491.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.1
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	July	1,775	+ 6.0	+ 6.0	- 3.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Sept.	222.8	- 3.7	- 3.5	- 0.5
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Sept.	116.1	- 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
(1949 - 100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Aug.	222.4	- 3.1	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Aug.	267.7	- 9.1	- 8.5	+ 0.8
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Aug.	369.7	+ 5.9	+ 4.3	- 6.6
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Aug.	69.9	+ 4.4	+ 3.9	+ 0.8
Department Stores	\$ Million	Aug.	21.9	+ 3.2	- 4.7	+ 2.2
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Aug.	21.1	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	- 6.8
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Aug.	14.1	+ 10.4	+ 10.2	- 6.9
Furniture	\$ Million	Aug.	6.8	+ 9.5	+ 2.3	+ 5.4
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Aug.	9.1	+ 19.3	+ 6.2	- 16.5
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Aug.	12.7	+ 39.7	+ 41.2	- 31.8
Financed	('000)	Aug.	5.6	+ 21.6	+ 28.2	- 21.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Sept.	117.3	+ 17.9	+ 70.7	+103.6
Residential	\$ Million	Sept.	18.7	+ 52.1	+ 5.1	- 23.4
Business	\$ Million	Sept.	19.8	+ 16.1	- 30.5	- 17.8
Industrial	\$ Million	Sept.	4.0	- 6.7	- 76.3	- 34.4
Engineering	\$ Million	Sept.	74.8	- 3.0	+1,285.2	+2,312.9
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Aug.	4,114	+ 38.2	+ 10.7	+ 1.1
Completions	No.	Aug.	2,603	+ 27.7	- 0.6	- 2.5
Non-Residential Building						
Materials (Canada) (1949-100)	Index	Aug.	124.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials						
(Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Aug.	124.4	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.1



INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Aug.	4,020	+ 15.5	- 0.3	- 24.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	July	72.4	+ 13.3	+ 23.7	- 1.4
Industrial Stock	Index	Sept.	303.0	- 3.8	- 6.3	- 2.6

## NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All index are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls on the base 1939 = 100.
- (2) The Consumer Price Index and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

N. C. - no significant change.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS  
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Aug. 20/53	Applications as of Aug. 21/52	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	12,547	15,323	- 18
2. Burlington	7,376	6,579	+ 12
3. Niagara	2,971	2,978	0
4. Lake Erie	254	243	+ 5
5. Upper Thames R.	2,400	2,291	+ 5
6. Border	8,064	4,326	+ 86
7. St. Clair R.	491	767	- 36
8. Upper Grand R.	1,689	1,867	- 10
9. Blue Water	1,705	1,704	0
10. Kawartha	2,901	2,630	+ 10
11. Quinte	1,575	1,184	+ 33
12. St. Lawrence R.	1,670	1,368	+ 22
13. Ottawa Valley	3,375	3,195	+ 6
14. Highlands	866	866	0
15. Clay Belt	1,180	918	+ 29
16. Nickel Range	794	768	+ 3
17. Sault	435	538	- 19
18. Lakehead	1,174	1,585	- 26
ONTARIO	51,467	49,130	+ 5

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING  
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)  
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Aug./53 Aug./52		Payrolls	Aug./53 Aug./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+	or - %		+	or - %	\$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	Aug. 1/52	200.1			474.4			58.26
		July 1/53	219.3			558.3			62.54
		Aug. 1/53	215.8	+	7.8	547.9	+	15.5	62.38
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Aug. 1/52	198.3			516.4			61.62
		July 1/53	200.1			534.1			63.05
		Aug. 1/53	200.1	+	0.9	532.9	+	3.2	62.92
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Aug. 1/52	219.3			581.5			65.13
		July 1/53	224.9			616.3			67.11
		Aug. 1/53	221.1	+	0.8	601.5	+	3.4	66.63
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Aug. 1/52	121.4			321.6			49.26
		July 1/53	125.7			344.2			50.15
		Aug. 1/53	129.1	+	6.3	348.6	+	8.4	49.45
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Aug. 1/52	188.2			456.8			53.44
		July 1/53	210.3			538.7			56.57
		Aug. 1/53	203.0	+	7.9	517.0	+	13.2	56.26
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Aug. 1/52	221.0			532.3			64.61
		July 1/53	240.8			621.0			69.59
		Aug. 1/53	233.7	+	5.7	596.6	+	12.1	68.88
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Aug. 1/52	302.0			672.3			65.19
		July 1/53	304.4			756.1			72.72
		Aug. 1/53	306.7	+	1.6	758.3	+	12.8	72.39
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Aug. 1/52	152.5			391.2			51.76
		July 1/53	162.2			440.0			54.81
		Aug. 1/53	160.6	+	5.3	426.3	+	9.0	53.64
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Aug. 1/52	189.2			494.6			46.07
		July 1/53	197.5			541.2			48.29
		Aug. 1/53	199.6	+	5.5	538.6	+	8.9	47.57
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Aug. 1/52	215.9			590.0			60.78
		July 1/53	232.7			679.6			64.89
		Aug. 1/53	230.2	+	6.6	656.3	+	11.2	63.32
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Aug. 1/52	323.0			916.0			52.86
		July 1/53	343.5			997.1			54.03
		Aug. 1/53	338.2	+	4.7	990.9	+	8.1	54.52
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Aug. 1/52	150.7			379.4			52.09
		July 1/53	159.2			423.1			54.86
		Aug. 1/53	159.7	+	6.0	418.4	+	10.3	54.08

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Aug./53 Aug./52		Aug./53 Aug./52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl., Lan., Pres., Ren., Russell)	3.1	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	174.8 187.2 186.7		401.5 452.1 450.7			51.21 54.03 54.02
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal., Muskoka, Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	196.9 197.1 199.6		464.5 491.4 497.2			50.63 53.95 53.89
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	191.9 192.1 194.5		474.2 492.9 492.6			65.63 68.65 67.74
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	227.7 218.6 218.0		529.3 566.6 572.3			70.78 80.46 81.50
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	228.8 245.5 250.0		545.4 622.1 637.0			66.02 69.02 69.40
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	289.3 284.0 289.6		669.9 692.3 696.1			65.23 68.71 67.74
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	200.1 211.9 209.4		497.9 558.5 548.6			59.03 62.51 62.12

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	142.1 152.7 155.7		316.1 358.7 350.4			59.71 63.06 60.41
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	77.6 73.9 72.2		137.2 132.6 129.3			61.56 62.45 62.33
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	156.6 168.7 169.4		348.5 405.6 401.5			70.77 76.51 75.38
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	194.5 236.6 244.5		427.8 566.5 588.9			71.42 77.74 78.20
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	76.6 82.1 82.1		159.6 191.3 189.2			70.16 78.47 77.67
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	80.7 75.5 77.5		142.7 140.9 141.7			61.81 65.21 63.91
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Aug. 1/52 July 1/53 Aug. 1/53	106.8 107.9 107.8		205.7 219.2 219.1			65.67 69.20 69.21

### CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO - FIRST HALF OF 1952 AND 1953

Proposed construction, as indicated by building permits issued by municipalities throughout Ontario during the first six months of 1952 and 1953, continued to show an increase in dollar value. Proposed construction for the Province in the first half of 1953 increased by 33%. Building materials price indices for the two periods show an increase of only 1.4% for non-residential building and a decrease of 0.9% for residential construction.

Increase in proposed residential construction, 37%, was the dominant factor in the overall increase. Residential building permits comprised 59% of the total for the Province. These permits, if construction is carried through, will mean a total of 21,474 new and converted dwelling units, including 4,100 apartments and flats, for half of the current year. In no region was a drop in residential construction recorded.

Generally, the increase in total proposed construction prevailed throughout Ontario, with only the Upper Thames and St. Clair River Region indicating declines. Decrease in proposed institutional building, of 84% in the Upper Thames and 92% in the St. Clair River, was a large factor in both these Regions. Construction in the Metropolitan Region continued to dominate in the total for the Province. Forty-three percent of the building permits for the first half of this year were issued in the three Metropolitan counties of York, Peel and Halton. The increase in total proposed construction in the Region, 26.3%, was little less than the average for the Province. The Upper Grand River Region recorded the highest increase for the two six month periods -- 86%, but the total construction here was responsible for only 6% of provincial construction.

Figures for 1953 in the following table are preliminary, as returns are outstanding for a few of the more than 290 municipalities reporting. No major centre is outstanding, however. This information is not directly comparable to construction contracts awarded as shown elsewhere in this Review, as building permits are generally issued before contracts are awarded, and the amount of the contract may differ from the amount of the permit issued.

#### PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO - FIRST HALF OF 1952 AND 1953

<u>Region</u>		<u>Residential</u> \$'000	<u>Industrial and Commercial</u> \$'000	<u>Other</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000	<u>Cumulative % Change</u>
<u>Metropolitan</u>	1952	63,321.0	35,575.6	7,341.3	106,237.9	
	1953	79,677.2	42,278.8	12,184.2	134,140.2	+ 26.3
<u>Burlington</u>	1952	12,196.7	4,354.9	1,195.0	17,746.6	
	1953	16,380.1	5,156.3	3,074.0	24,610.4	+ 38.7
<u>Niagara</u>	1952	10,174.1	3,817.0	1,179.1	15,170.3	
	1953	13,368.8	3,480.0	560.0	17,408.8	+ 14.8
<u>Lake Erie</u>	1952	456.3	118.2	438.0	1,012.5	
	1953	591.1	487.0	277.3	1,355.4	+ 33.9
<u>Upper Thames</u>	1952	4,172.2	2,191.0	4,532.4	10,895.8	
	1953	6,317.5	3,242.9	724.9	10,285.3	- 5.6

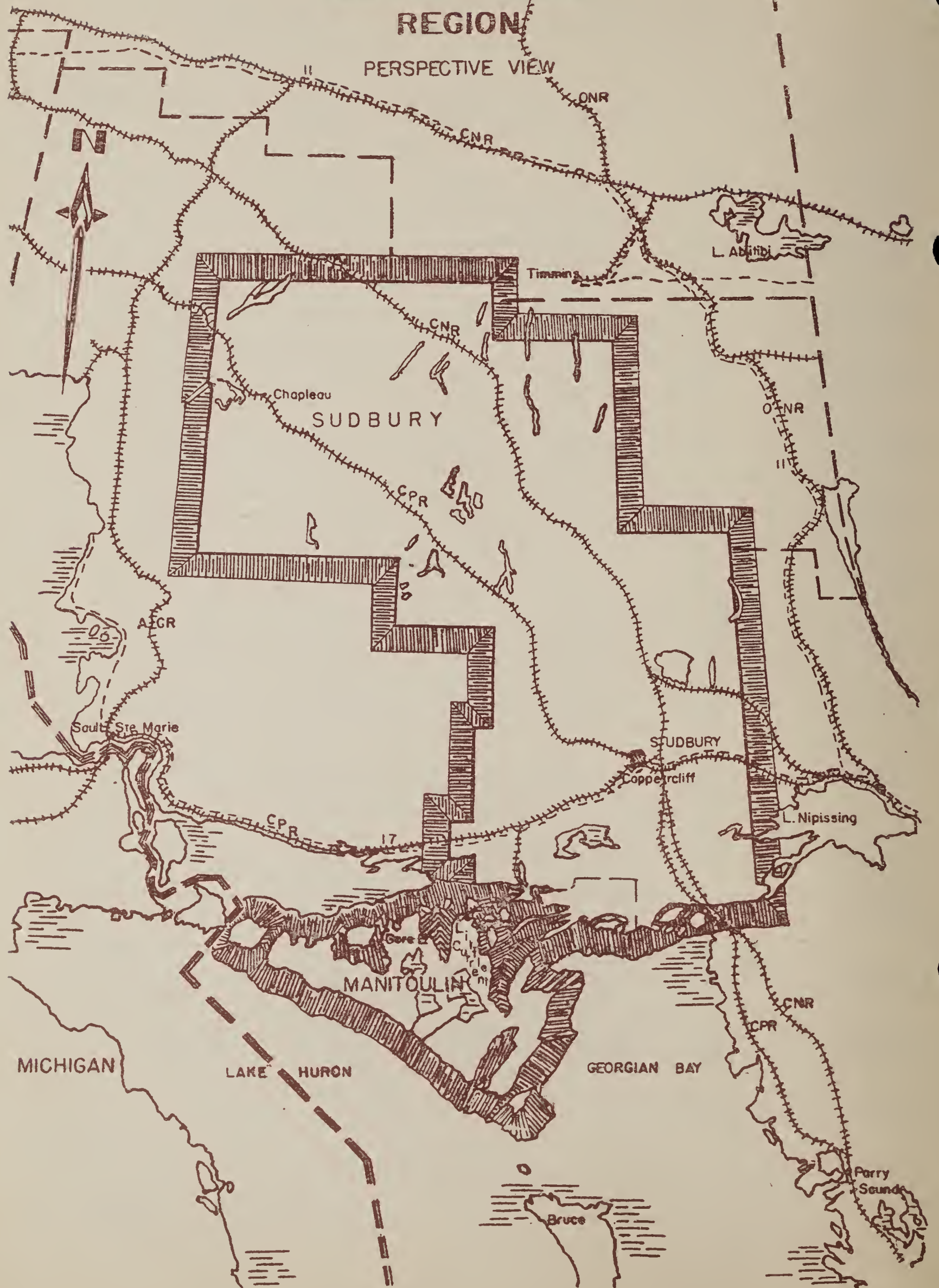


PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
ISSUED IN ONTARIO - FIRST HALF OF 1952 AND 1953

<u>Region</u>		<u>Residential</u> \$'000	<u>Industrial and Commercial</u> \$'000	<u>Other</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000	<u>Cumulative % Change</u>
<u>Border</u>	1952	5,420.9	3,944.2	1,809.9	11,175.0	
	1953	9,390.7	4,982.3	1,816.7	16,189.7	+ 44.9
<u>St. Clair R.</u>	1952	2,264.6	1,287.2	1,656.5	5,208.3	
	1953	2,824.0	564.8	187.2	3,576.0	- 31.3
<u>Upper Grand R.</u>	1952	5,657.1	1,925.2	3,067.4	10,649.8	
	1953	9,944.2	8,330.9	1,570.0	19,845.0	+ 86.3
<u>Blue Water</u>	1952	2,028.4	995.7	777.0	3,801.1	
	1953	2,440.2	1,768.5	677.2	4,885.9	+ 28.5
<u>Kawartha</u>	1952	4,861.4	6,217.7	854.0	11,933.0	
	1953	8,895.2	9,798.9	2,727.6	21,421.8	+ 79.5
<u>Quinte</u>	1952	2,013.5	1,611.0	575.2	4,199.6	
	1953	2,753.5	1,300.3	1,403.1	5,456.8	+ 29.9
<u>Upper St. L.</u>	1952	1,017.5	1,379.3	686.1	3,082.9	
	1953	2,080.1	823.5	185.0	3,088.6	+ 0.2
<u>Ottawa Valley</u>	1952	9,804.3	3,203.0	3,238.1	16,245.4	
	1953	14,615.3	5,406.9	6,544.7	26,566.9	+ 63.5
<u>Highlands</u>	1952	967.2	1,196.2	33.2	2,196.6	
	1953	1,500.9	670.6	627.2	2,798.7	+ 27.4
<u>Clay Belt</u>	1952	1,045.0	361.4	301.3	1,707.7	
	1953	1,118.5	448.7	288.1	1,855.2	+ 8.6
<u>Nickel Range</u>	1952	2,876.3	700.2	121.0	3,697.6	
	1953	3,419.9	802.6	1,159.1	5,381.6	+ 45.5
<u>Sault</u>	1952	2,621.5	1,176.5	645.3	4,443.3	
	1953	3,927.0	552.3	1,114.4	5,593.7	+ 25.9
<u>Lakehead</u>	1952	2,118.0	1,760.2	287.8	4,166.0	
	1953	3,255.4	2,860.8	875.0	6,991.2	+ 67.8
<u>PROVINCE</u>	1952	133,016.0	71,814.5	28,738.6	233,569.2	
	1953	182,499.6	92,956.0	35,995.5	311,451.1	+ 33.3

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

16  
NICKEL RANGE  
REGION





## THE NICKEL RANGE REGION OF ONTARIO

### INTRODUCTION

The Nickel Range Region is composed of the District of Sudbury and the District of Manitoulin, which includes the island of that name.

Manitoulin, the largest fresh-water island in the world, is separated from the north shore of Lake Huron by North Channel and is bounded on the east by the waters of Georgian Bay. The island is nearly one hundred miles long and from two to forty miles in width, with a total area of 1,073 square miles. The first recorded white visitor was the Jesuit missionary, Joseph-Antoine Ponce, a cousin of the martyr Father Lalement. Father Ponce lived with the Ottawa Indians on Manitoulin Island from October 1648 until May of the following year. Returning in the fall, he again spent the winter with them.

Although some Huron survivors of the Iroquois invasion of 1650 took refuge on the island they soon left to find greater security at the settlement on the Island of Orleans, near Quebec. However, in 1652 the Iroquois descended on Manitoulin to punish its inhabitants for their kindness to the vanquished Hurons. The few who escaped their vengeance fled in panic and for nearly twenty years the island was deserted.

After the Ottawas began to return in 1670, a Jesuit mission, or a branch of a mission, was established among them and flourished until the founding of Detroit in 1701, when the majority of the Indians left the island and moved closer to the new post. So few remained that the mission was abandoned and the island was forgotten for nearly a century.

In 1790, the Northwest Company built a fort at La Cloche and some thirty years later the Hudson Bay Company opened a post on the north shore about two miles from the mouth of the Spanish River. After the amalgamation of the two companies, one of the posts was closed, but the other seems to have remained in operation until about 1890. These posts were sited to take advantage of the trade of the island as well as to do business with any travellers on the route between Montreal and the far west.

Early in the nineteenth century, the annual distribution of presents to the Indians was transferred from Amherstburg to Manitoulin. In 1838, under the government of Sir Francis Bond Head, the island became a reservation, in return for

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE NICKEL RANGE

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase</u>	<u>Density: Population Per Sq.Mi.</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>
				%		
Manitoulin	1,397	9,817	11,214	3.4	7.24	27.6
Sudbury	69,205	40,385	109,590	35.6	6.23	33.8
REGION	<u>70,602</u>	<u>50,202</u>	<u>120,804</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>6.31</u>	<u>33.2</u>

Source: D.B.S.

which the Indians ceded 1,500,000 acres of the best land in the colony, 23,000 islands in Georgian Bay, one-half of the six mile square reserve near Amherstburg and other tracts.

After operating the Manitoulin reservation for some twenty years, the government decided that the number of Indians interested was not large enough to warrant continuing the scheme. Also, the island was fertile and could be colonized. Therefore, by the Treaty of 1862 the Indians of Manitoulin were given \$700.00 cash, individual land grants and the promise of an annuity based on the income from sales to settlers as compensation; the reservation was discontinued and the island opened for settlement. The Indians of Wikwemikong did not approve this change in government policy, with the result that they were not included in the treaty and the portion of the island occupied by them became the Manitoulin Island Unceded Indian Reserve.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the missionary work of the Anglican church among the lumbermen, settlers and Indians of Manitoulin was generously supported by English philanthropists. Their contributions were varied, including second-hand clothing, old magazines, Bibles, cash donations and the Prince of Wales's steam yacht, "Zenobia". The yacht, rechristened "Evangeline", allowed the

TABLE IB - POPULATION BY ORIGIN  
IN THE NICKEL RANGE

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Manitoulin</u>		<u>Sudbury</u>		<u>Region</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>British</u>						
1951	7,690	68.6	38,848	35.4	46,538	38.5
1941	7,693	71.0	29,165	36.1	36,858	40.2
1931	7,791	72.6	18,890	35.5	26,681	41.7
<u>French</u>						
1951	515	4.6	44,683	40.8	45,198	37.4
1941	547	5.0	31,661	39.2	32,208	35.1
1931	397	3.7	23,896	44.9	24,293	38.0
<u>Native Indian</u>						
1951	2,450	21.8	904	0.8	3,354	2.8
1941	2,098	19.4	730	0.9	2,828	3.1
1931	2,208	20.6	1,256	2.3	3,464	5.4
<u>Other</u>						
1951	559	5.0	25,155	23.0	25,714	21.3
1941	503	4.6	19,259	23.8	19,762	21.6
1931	338	3.1	9,209	17.3	9,547	14.9
<u>Region</u>						
1951	11,214	100.0	109,590	100.0	120,804	100.0
1941	10,841	100.0	80,815	100.0	91,656	100.0
1931	10,734	100.0	53,251	100.0	63,985	100.0

Source: D.B.S.

local Bishop to supervise his diocese with a modicum of discomfort. ✓

Except for isolated outposts like the one operated by the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake, the portion of the Nickel Range Region lying north of Lake Huron was practically unknown prior to the building of the C.P.R. The city of



Sudbury started as a railway construction camp early in 1883. The first buildings, a bunk house and stable, stood in a clearing of about half an acre at the present 158 Elm Street East. Although the local rock formations interested several of the engineers and other professional men in the camp, the amount of the then-worthless metal, nickel, present discouraged serious prospecting until about the time that Sudbury ceased to be a railway camp. By then, expert opinion of the value of nickel had changed and, with the change, the District entered its present era of development.

The unique feature of the population of the Nickel Range is the increase recorded in the Sudbury district. The intercensal (1941-51) increase was 35.6%, the largest among the districts of northern Ontario. The increments in previous decades have been equally spectacular: 38.7% in the period 1931-41, 35.4% in 1921-31, 44.5% in 1911-21, and 84.9% in 1901-11. The steady increase in the population of Sudbury District since the beginning of the century at a rate exceeding one third of the population at each census is a record unparalleled in Ontario. The population of Manitoulin, on the other hand, has remained more or less stationary over the same period, declining in the period 1901-21 and increasing slightly thereafter. The increase in the period 1941-51 was only 3.4%. The population changes of the Region as a whole correspond closely to those of Sudbury District where nine-tenths of the Region's population is located.

Like that of the adjoining Clay Belt Region, the population of the Nickel Range is divided about evenly between people of British and French origin with a remaining fifth composed of people of a number of racial origins. The proportion of the British has declined slightly over the last three decades, while that of the French has risen. The proportion of "others" rose sharply between 1931-41 from 14.9% to 21.6%, but has remained constant since then. The number of Native Indians has increased, but not sufficiently to prevent a decline in their proportion relative to the total population. In Manitoulin, the population has remained predominately British, with about one fifth of the population Native Indians. During the last three decades the population of British Origin has declined numerically while the native Indians have increased.

As in the Clay Belt, the pattern of Settlement in Sudbury district has been

TABLE IC - AGE GROUPS IN THE POPULATION  
OF THE NICKEL RANGE

Age Groups	1951		1941		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	%
0 - 4	16,719	13.8	11,577	12.6	+ 44.4
5 - 9	13,585	11.2	10,068	11.0	+ 34.9
10 - 14	11,469	9.5	9,017	9.8	+ 27.2
15 - 19	9,436	7.8	8,409	9.2	+ 12.2
20 - 24	10,273	8.5	8,362	9.1	+ 22.9
25 - 34	20,375	16.9	16,749	18.3	+ 21.6
35 - 44	16,710	13.8	11,882	13.0	+ 40.6
45 - 54	10,734	8.9	7,574	8.3	+ 41.7
55 - 64	6,462	5.4	4,694	5.1	+ 37.7
65 - 69	2,266	1.9	1,372	1.5	+ 65.2
70 +	2,775	2.3	1,952	2.1	+ 42.2

Source: D.B.S.

determined by railways. The importance of minerals near Sudbury, however, has meant a concentration of population in Sudbury and nearby towns, including Copper Cliff. The greater urban area of Sudbury accounts for well over half of the population of the Region, with 70,884 people in 1951. Among the major metropolitan and urban areas it ranks seventeenth in Canada, seventh in Ontario, and second in northern Ontario, exceeded only by Fort William-Port Arthur. The growth of the city has been responsible for, and paralleled that of Sudbury district, mentioned above. The settlements on Manitoulin Island are confined to small centres which serve as distributing points for the predominately rural populations.

The intercensal increase in the population of the Nickel Range may be attributed largely to the high birth rate which is characteristic of northern Ontario. The birth rate in Sudbury district in 1951 is the highest in Ontario except in the James Bay Region. A projection of birth and death rates on the mean population figures indicate that the actual increase was not a result of births alone. That regional immigration did occur is confirmed by a study of age groups in the population during 1951 and 1941. In 1941, for example, there were 16,800 between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four but in 1951 20,400 were recorded between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four. Actually there is a pattern of continual migration, of young people entering the Region and of senior members leaving it, with a greater number of the former than the latter. The median age of the population is only 24.0 years, the youngest population in Ontario.

#### FORESTRY

The forests of the Nickel Range, which cover approximately four-fifths of the total land area, supply the raw materials for pulp and lumbering industries. The Region may be conveniently divided into three sections, Manitoulin Island, southern Sudbury district, and northern Sudbury district. Sudbury (city) and Chapleau are located near the centres of the southern and northern areas respectively. The forests of Manitoulin Island still support a small pulpwood logging industry but almost all the saw-log timber has been removed.

Originally the forests of southern Sudbury district contained some fine red and white pine stands, but many of these original pine areas are now covered with stands of poplar and white birch as a result of logging and forest fires. At present almost 60% of the land is classed as mixed forest, containing both hardwood and coniferous species. White birch and poplar constitute 39% of the productive forest, but white and red pine, the most important conifer species, constitute only 22%. Jack pine is utilized extensively for pulp with result that actual cut exceeds allowable cut on a sustained yield basis by about 20%. Actual cut of other timber, however, remained within the limits set by a sustained yield policy. Excessive volumes of poplar and white birch remain unutilized on Crown lands.

The topography of the northern section of Sudbury district is characterized by a rolling country. The forest cover is similar to that of the southern section except that black and white spruce are much more abundant at the expense of the pines. When the Forest Inventory results are published for this area it will be possible to assess the extent of the pulp and lumber utilization.

#### MINING

Copper was mined in Upper Michigan and northern Ontario by Indians several centuries ago. However, it was the relatively new science of geology which pointed out the richness of the Michigan field in 1841. A similar survey of the Sudbury Region in 1848 (actually, it was on the Whitefish River near Lake Huron, about 35 south of Sudbury city) indicated copper and nickel ore. In 1856, a land surveyor stumbled on the Creighton mine. There was little demand for either copper or nickel at the time, nor was there any technique for separating the two metals.



TABLE II - MINERAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE NICKEL RANGE REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Sudbury</u>	<u>Manitoulin</u>	<u>Region</u>
Employers	17	2	19
Employees	<u>17,206*</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>17,265</u>
<u>Products</u>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Metallic</u>			
Gold	2,356.1	-	-
Cobalt	1,360.2	-	-
Copper	70,768.4	-	-
Nickel	151,189.9	-	-
Platinum metals	22,490.5	-	-
Selenium	267.0	-	-
Silver	1,073.8	-	-
Tellurium	11.6	-	-
TOTAL	<u>249,517.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Non Metallic</u>			
Fluxing Sand	86.5	-	86.5
Quartz (silica)	336.2	767.3	1,103.5
Silica Flux	44.9	-	44.9
Sulphur	156.0	-	156.0
<u>Structural Materials</u>			
Limestone	31.8	-	594.9
Sand & Gravel	<u>563.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>250,736.0</u>	<u>767.3</u>	<u>251,503.3</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

\*Includes those employed in the mines, smelters and refinery.

The ore deposit was re-discovered in 1883 when the Canadian Pacific built its transcontinental line. At that time, various tests indicated that nickel-steel armor plate was much tougher than ordinary steel. Although the metallurgy of nickel was not well understood then, and the metal was believed to be quite rare, some 830,000 pounds of nickel were produced in Ontario (which means the Sudbury Region) in 1889. Production rose to 45,500,000 pounds in 1914, nearly all for armaments, and 92,500,000 pounds in 1918. Mining declined sharply as soon as the world was made safe for democracy (International Nickel closed its mine for 12 months during 1921-22) but exceeded the wartime level in 1929 when civilian industry learned to use the new metal. Most of it went into motor cars or heavy machinery. Production declined sharply during the first years of the depression but reached a new high of 128,500,000 pounds in 1934. The war, of course, increased the demand to about the present level of production. Nickel was the fifth largest export in 1951 (\$136,689,000) which was 3.5% of all exports and copper was eleventh in value (\$87,189,000) which was 2.2% of all exports except gold.

The gross value of minerals (nearly all metals) produced was \$251,503,279 or 56.8% of the Provincial total in 1951. There were, in that year, 16,977 employed in the mines, approximately 39.5% of all Ontario miners. The employment index stands at 168.7 (for July 1953; 1939 = 100) and weekly wages and

salaries average \$76.51.

The great bulk of the production is contributed by the International Nickel Company which has several mines in the Sudbury area (there is no mining within the city limits). These are the well-known Creighton, Frood-Stobie, Garson, Levack, Murray and Crean Hill mines. The Frood-Stobie began as an open-pit operation but is now largely underground. This group of mines with more than 6,000 employees is believed to be the world's largest underground operation. In addition, more than 8,000 work in the smelters, refinery and concentrator at Copper Cliff and Coniston, the offices, and the Company's standard gauge electric railway (which has 67 miles of track). There is also a large nickel refinery at Port Colborne on Lake Erie. The Company has large works abroad where most of the demand for nickel lies. The United States which uses about two-thirds of the world's nickel (excluding the U.S.S.R.) has a rolling mill at Huntingdon, West Virginia, and a foundry at Bayonne, New Jersey. There are refineries at Acton, England (near London), Clydach Wales, and rolling mills at Birmingham and Glasgow.

Approximately 90% of the Region's nickel (275,756,308 pounds worth \$151,189,982 in 1951) and copper (257,279,486 pounds worth \$70,768,351) were produced by the International Company. Most of the remainder was mined by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, which began operations in 1928. This firm has about 2,400 employees in the Sudbury area (mines, concentrator and smelter) and a large refinery at Kristiansand, Norway.

These two companies do a great deal of exploration, largely in the Sudbury basin. International Nickel has reserves of about 250,000,000 tons of ore, while Falconbridge has approximately 33,000,000 tons. These figures represent 20 to 25 years production at the present rate. The ore varies in mineral content, but the grade mined by Falconbridge is probably typical - 1.74% is nickel, and 1.0% is copper.

Several interesting by-products are obtained from the ore (largely from the Frood mine). More cobalt (686,965 pounds worth \$1,360,190 in 1951) was mined there than in Temiskaming, and silver production (1,135,754 fine ounces) was about one-third that of the Clay Belt Region.

International Nickel also produces about one-half of the Region's gold (38,016 ounces out of 64,111 ounces) and a large share of Canada's selenium, tellurium, and platinum metals.

The commonest element in the nickel-copper ore is iron which has always been wasted. Recently, International and Falconbridge have announced plans to recover some of that iron. The International Company has awarded a contract for the \$16,000,000 mill which will process the ore.

The best known development in the industry is the 'stockpiling' plan of the American government which is paying premium prices for nickel and copper, to be smelted from low-grade, and otherwise useless, ores. International must deliver

\* Selenium is used in photo-electric cells and as an alloy in stainless steels. Tellurium is used to harden lead.

Platinum is a chemical catalyst, i.e. its presence causes chemical reactions while it remains unaffected. Canada is the major supplier of this metal and its family; i.e. palladium, iridium, rhodium, and ruthenium.

Palladium is a substitute for platinum. Iridium hardens platinum and is used for magneto contacts and hypodermic needles. Rhodium is also a hardening alloy for platinum. These metals are also used in jewellery, but their price (platinum is \$90 per fine ounce, and iridium about \$200) and scarcity make them, except for radium, the most expensive metals in the world.



120 million pounds of nickel and 100 million pounds of copper by the end of 1958. Falconbridge is doubling its capacity to 60 million pounds to fill its contract for 150 million pounds of nickel by the summer of 1962, and 77 million pounds of copper by the end of 1958.

The great demand for nickel and copper has brought several new mines into active exploration; East Rim Nickel, Ontario Pyrites, Nickel Offsets Limited, and Milnet Mines. These mines ship their ore to Falconbridge for refining.

Gold ore is found in this Region but rarely in commercially valuable deposits. There is only one producing mine (Renabie with about 140 employees) and it depends on the federal subsidy to continue operations. Several gold mines have operated during the period 1934-42 when high profits kept many sub-marginal operations alive, but higher costs have closed them down.

Non metallic production consisted largely of quartz (\$1,103,452 in 1951) which is used in the smelters at Copper Cliff. Most of this is quarried on Manitoulin Island (\$767,286) and is the only mineral which is mined there.

Limestone is quarried (\$31,774 in 1951) and sand and gravel (\$563,073) used in construction by the mines and the people of Sudbury.

#### MANUFACTURING

The 144 firms with 8,910 employees (gross value of production, \$206,752,315 in 1950) indicate that manufacturing is of considerable importance in this Region. A large part of this value is contributed by the smelters at Copper Cliff which are discussed in the mining section.

The index of manufacturing employment is 218.6 for July, 1953. (1939 - 100) and the average weekly wage of \$89.46 is the highest of any Region in Ontario.

Canadian Industries Limited has a small plant at Copper Cliff which makes sulphuric acid from the sulphur which must be removed from the nickel-copper ore.

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company has a plant at Sudbury (with about 100 employees) which produces creosote. There are several saw mills in the City, a foundry, and a small brewery.

The largest mill (with the exception of the Copper Cliff complex) is the K.V.P. (Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment) pulp and paper plant at Espanola. This mill with about 1,000 employees produces kraft paper as well as newsprint.

There are a few sawmills on Manitoulin Island.

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculturally, the districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin which comprise the Nickel Range Region, are quite different. Farming is the most important economic activity on Manitoulin Island, which is similar to southern Ontario in many ways. In the district of Sudbury, however, mining and lumbering both far surpass agriculture in importance.

Most of Sudbury is rocky upland covered by sandy drift, with a large number of lakes in rocky basins. There is very little soil suitable for agriculture. Two and a half percent of the total area is farm land, and of this only 34% is improved. Agriculture is confined mainly to the low area forming the southern boundary of Sudbury along Georgian Bay, and the Sudbury Basin, a boatshaped area

TABLE IIIA - FARM LAND  
IN THE NICKEL RANGE REGION

- 1951 -

County	Total Land Area acres	Total Farm Area acres	Farm Area As % Of Total %	Improved Land acres	Improved Land As % Of Farm Area %
Manitoulin	1,016,320	290,154	28.5	73,141	25.2
Sudbury	<u>11,557,120</u>	<u>284,744</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>95,540</u>	<u>33.6</u>
REGION	<u>12,573,440</u>	<u>574,898</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>168,681</u>	<u>29.3</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.

about 23 miles long and 8 miles across at its widest. The Basin is floored by clay, silt and sand. Parts of this plain are too sandy or gravelly for good farming, there are some rock outcrops, and the lowest part, occupied by the Vermillion River, is too wet. The average length of growing season is about 170 days. Chelmsford, with a population of 1,300, located 12 miles northwest of Sudbury on the Whitson River, is the centre of the agricultural district in the Sudbury Basin.

Agriculture followed lumbering to this area, and held on because of the market supplied by the mining towns. The farms are narrow strips with rural homes concentrated along the main gravel roads with six to twelve houses per mile. Fields are small, the crops chiefly hay and oats, with high quality potatoes an important cash crop. Although there are some cows, with pasture both in the improved area and in rough clearings, milk production is insufficient to meet the demand in Sudbury. In the dispersed settlements in small pockets among the hills south of Sudbury. The farms are larger and there are some good dairy herds. Much of the land is fit only for bare subsistence or part time agriculture, however. Both farm acreage and number of farms in the district has declined in the last ten years.

The islands in Lake Huron which make up the district of Manitoulin differ from the adjoining mainland. The Niagara escarpment is the most prominent feature. A large area consists of almost bare rocky plains, but there are parts of sufficient depth to form arable soils. The climate of Manitoulin resembles that of Sudbury, with lesser extremes of temperature and lower rainfall. The growing period extends for about 175 days. The vegetation is similar to that of the Bruce Peninsula.

Shallow soil covered with woods or rough pasture is characteristic of the higher parts of Manitoulin. In the less extensive lowland areas, fine sand, silt or clay affords good soil, and these are the well populated farming sections. Over 900 farms occupy 30%, or 290 thousand acres of Manitoulin district. Only one-quarter of the farm land is improved. Of this, 73% is under crops, 24% in cultivated pasture. Average farm size is 303.5 acres, more than twice the average for the Province.

There are two main patterns of agriculture. On the deeper soils a mixed crop and livestock economy prevails, while the shallow and stony soils are utilized for grazing. Some farmers own 100 acres of good soil on which they grow crops and keep small herds of breeding stock. In addition, they may have grazing rights to as much as a thousand acres of public range land for pasture during the summer. The emphasis on grazing is indicated by the number of livestock in the district--- 20,600 cattle and 15,760 sheep, 8% and 4% respectively of the total in the Province. Because of the problem of growing enough feed for winter on the shallow soils, cattle are raised on the Island for finishing in the more fertile



pastures of Southern Ontario, and only the breeding herd is kept through the winter.

Dairying is of minor importance. A few good dairy herds supply the towns and the two creameries on the island. In spite of conditions similar to those of eastern Ontario, there is no commercial cheese making.

The raising of turkeys has become important recently. One hundred and sixty-five farms were engaged in turkey farming in 1951, 4% of the total for Ontario.

Another specialty is fur farming. Several factors contribute to its success. There is a source of food in old breeding herds on the island, the colder climate produces better pelts, location of a farm on bedrock makes wire flooring and its expensive replacement unnecessary, and the numerous small islands provide a natural situation for fur farms without extensive enclosures. The largest fur farm in Ontario, with several thousand minks and foxes, is on Manitoulin.

In spite of the dependence on farming in Manitoulin County, it is a marginal and extensive type of agriculture handicapped by isolation and lack of good arable land. The area of farm land increased by 4% from 1941 to 1951, but the number of farms declined 17% and the farm population 4% in the same period.

TABLE IIIB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
NICKEL RANGE REGION

- 1952 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Products</u>	<u>Manitoulin</u>	<u>Sudbury</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Region As a % of Ontario</u>
<u>Livestock</u>				
Cattle	3,361.5	2,269.7	5,631.2	1.2
Swine	120.4	199.4	319.8	0.6
Sheep	386.8	13.8	400.6	3.6
TOTAL	<u>3,868.7</u>	<u>2,482.9</u>	<u>6,351.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>				
Wheat	29.3	20.3	49.6	0.1
Oats	239.9	415.0	654.9	1.2
Barley	37.8	52.4	90.2	1.0
Mixed Grains	326.0	54.5	380.5	0.8
Potatoes	103.8	1,394.0	1,497.8	5.3
Hay	945.1	1,104.0	2,049.1	2.2
Others	38.1	80.0	118.1	0.2
TOTAL	<u>1,720.0</u>	<u>3,120.3</u>	<u>4,840.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
<u>Poultry</u>				
Hens & Chickens	46.7	79.1	125.8	0.6
Turkeys	57.7	9.3	67.0	2.9
Others	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.5
TOTAL	<u>105.9</u>	<u>89.6</u>	<u>195.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>

Source: Ont. Dept. of Agriculture

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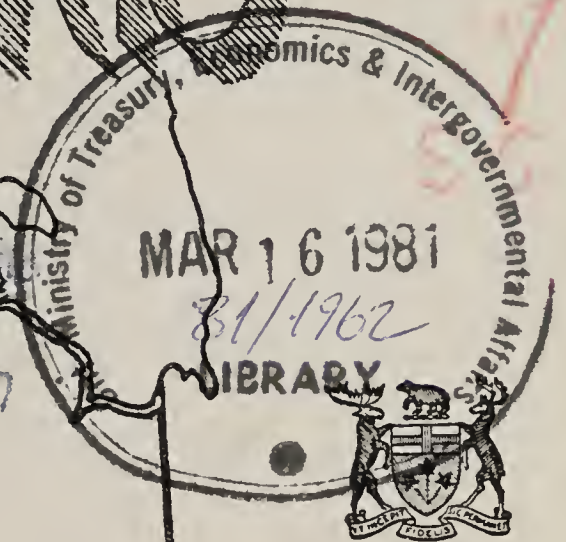
MR. W. A. ORR.  
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DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS,  
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## ONTARIO

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ONTARIO



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POPULATION OF ONTARIO REGIONS AND  
CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER-1951 CENSUS

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase (%) over 1941)

METROPOLITAN	1,270,281	(26)	Orillia	12,110	(24)
Gr. Toronto	1,117,470	(23)	Collingwood	7,413	(18)
Toronto	675,754	(1)	Midland	7,206	(6)
Brampton	8,389	(39)	KAWARTHA LAKES	238,601	(22)
Oakville	6,910	(68)	Gr. Oshawa	51,582	(53*)
Newmarket	5,356	(33)	Oshawa	41,545	(55)
BURLINGTON	344,957	(29)	Gr. Peterborough	41,191	(41*)
Gr. Hamilton	259,685	(31)	Peterborough	38,272	(51)
Hamilton	208,321	(22)	Lindsay	9,603	(14)
Gr. Brantford	52,231	(33*)	Cobourg	7,470	(25)
Brantford	36,727	(15)	Whitby	7,267	(23)
Dundas	6,846	(30)	Port Hope	6,548	(30)
Burlington	6,017	(58)	Bowmanville	5,430	(32)
Paris	5,249	(13)	QUINTE	178,500	(17)
NIAGARA	212,599	(34)	Gr. Kingston	49,327	(35*)
Gr. St. Catharines	67,065	(44*)	Kingston	33,459	(11)
St. Catharines	37,984	(25)	Belleville	19,519	(24)
Niagara Falls	22,874	(11)	Trenton	10,085	(21)
Welland	15,382	(23)	UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	137,854	(8)
Port Colborne	8,274	(18)	Cornwall	16,899	(20)
Fort Erie	7,572	(15)	Brockville	12,301	(8)
Thorold	6,397	(21)	OTTAWA VALLEY	387,807	(16)
LAKE ERIE	66,846	(16)	Gr. Ottawa (Ont.)	218,684	(20)
Simcoe	7,269	(20)	Ottawa	202,045	(18)
UPPER THAMES RIVER	276,475	(23)	Eastview	13,799	(73)
Gr. London	121,516	(34)	Pembroke	12,704	(14)
London	95,343	(22)	Smith's Falls	8,441	(18)
St. Thomas	18,173	(6)	Renfrew	7,360	(34)
Woodstock	15,544	(25)	Hawkesbury	7,194	(15)
Ingersoll	6,524	(13)	Perth	5,034	(13)
Tillsonburg	5,330	(33)	HIGHLANDS	110,271	(8)
BORDER	296,278	(23)	North Bay	17,944	(15)
Gr. Windsor	157,672	(27)	Parry Sound	5,183	(-10)
Windsor	120,049	(14)	CLAY BELT	133,866	(2)
Chatham	21,218	(22)	Timmins	27,743	(-4)
Riverside	9,214	(88)	*Kirkland Lake	18,000	
Wallaceburg	7,688	(54)	NICKEL RANGE	120,804	(32)
Leamington	6,950	(19)	Gr. Sudbury	70,884	(45*)
ST. CLAIR RIVER	74,960	(32)	Sudbury	42,410	(32)
Gr. Sarnia	41,303	(71*)	SAULT	64,496	(24)
Sarnia	34,697	(85)	Gr. Sault Ste. Marie	40,490	(38*)
UPPER GRAND RIVER	245,637	(18)	Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	(26)
Gr. Kitchener	63,009	(39*)	LAKEHEAD	157,128	(23)
Kitchener	44,867	(26)	Gr. Fort William-		
Gr. Guelph	30,387	(19*)	Port Arthur	71,191	(21*)
Guelph	27,386	(18)	Fort William	34,947	(14)
Galt	19,207	(25)	Port Arthur	31,161	(28)
Stratford	18,785	(10)	Kenora	8,695	(12)
Waterloo	11,991	(33)	Fort Frances	8,038	(36)
Preston	7,619	(14)	JAMES BAY	9,583	(-0)
BLUE WATER	270,499	(11)			
Owen Sound	16,423	(17)	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542	(21)
Barrie	12,514	(29)	*Estimate		



## SUMMARY

### EMPLOYMENT

Although seasonal influences have caused an increase in unemployment in Ontario only 3.2% of Ontario's labour force is idle. The decrease in employment is due in part to students or persons with temporary jobs who withdrew from the labour force. Retooling in the automotive industry has resulted in lay-offs at Windsor, Hamilton and Oshawa, and to a lesser extent at feeder plants in Chatham and St. Catharines. Lay-offs continue in textile mills and farm implements plants in several Ontario centres, although many workers have been absorbed temporarily in construction projects. Iron and steel and household equipment producers report a back of orders for some lines and minor lay-offs have occurred in a number of plants, particularly in Welland. The electrical apparatus industry reports a high level of activity in most centres. The Federal Department of labour reports the labour situation in balance in thirty-three of the thirty-six market areas in the Province.

### NEW INDUSTRY

The Labour Gazette reports that Ontario will receive the lion's share of employment resulting from the establishment of new chemical, automotive and electrical apparatus plants during 1953. Eighteen new chemical plants will be completed in Ontario in 1953, employing an estimated 1,200 workers including the plant at Maitland (600) and Cornwall (200). In the transportation equipment industry 5,100 new jobs are expected to open up. The plant in Oakville is expected to employ 4,000 when capacity is reached. In the electrical apparatus industry 2,150 of the 2,800 new jobs in Canada are with plants located in this Province.

### CONSTRUCTION

Construction contracts awarded in the Province continued at a high level during October. The value of awards in the month is \$114.5 million, compared to \$98.2 million awarded in October, 1952. The total for the first ten months of this year is 17% higher than in the same period last year. Among the categories residential construction continues to lead the list with contracts awarded during the first ten months of the year valued at \$260.6 million, nearly 50% above the cumulative total in that period last year.

### AGRICULTURE

Despite decreases in the production of dairy products compared to the same month last year, the cumulative production for the first nine months of this year remains above the 1952 production to the same period. Creamery butter is 9.4% and cheddar cheese 8.8% higher in this respect.

Powdered milk plants, however, report 13.4% less condensed, powdered, and evaporated milk manufactured during the first three quarters of this year compared to the same period in 1952. In total the estimated amount of whole milk used in the Province during the first eight months of 1953 is 3,155 million pounds, 6.8% above consumption for the same period last year.

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November, 1953

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INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE 1953/52 + or - %	MONTH 1953/52 + or - %	PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index	Sept.	202.7	+ 3.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index	Sept.	492.8	+ 9.7	+ 7.3	+ 0.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Aug.	247.2	+ 8.9	+ 5.6	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Aug.	260.4	+ 9.3	+ 5.2	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	Index	Aug.	308.9	+ 13.4	+ 7.3	- 3.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Aug.	229.4	+ 5.6	+ 3.4	+ 4.6
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	267.2	+ 13.9	+ 20.7	- 2.1
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	331.7	+ 12.5	+ 18.5	+ 5.2
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Aug.	23.7	- 0.4	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Aug.	22.6	+ 22.9	- 0.9	- 53.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Aug.	463.5	+ 26.5	+ 15.8	+ 1.6
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	484.5	N.C.	- 0.4	- 1.4
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Aug.	1,732	+ 5.5	+ 1.8	- 2.4
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Oct.	226.3	- 1.1	- 8.3	+ 1.6
PRICE INDEXES: (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 - 100)	Index	Oct.	116.7	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Sept.	221.5	- 2.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Sept.	262.5	- 8.8	- 6.2	- 2.1
RETAIL TRADE:	\$ Million	Sept.	374.6	+ 5.7	+ 4.3	+ 1.3
Grocery and Combination	\$ Million	Sept.	66.8	+ 4.8	+ 7.5	- 4.5
Department Stores	\$ Million	Sept.	30.1	+ 3.4	+ 4.4	+ 37.7
Garage & Filling Stations	\$ Million	Sept.	19.3	+ 6.3	+ 3.9	- 8.7
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$ Million	Sept.	14.7	+ 10.2	+ 9.0	+ 4.5
Furniture	\$ Million	Sept.	6.1	+ 7.0	- 10.7	- 10.3
Appliance & Radio	\$ Million	Sept.	10.3	+ 17.7	+ 6.3	N.A.
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Sept.	12.5	+ 35.0	- 4.6	- 1.5
Financed	('000)	Sept.	5.1	+ 18.7	- 3.9	- 9.8
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$ Million	Oct.	114.5	+ 17.7	+ 16.6	- 2.4
Residential	\$ Million	Oct.	30.2	+ 49.3	+ 30.7	+ 61.5
Business	\$ Million	Oct.	22.4	+ 14.2	+ 1.4	+ 13.1
Industrial	\$ Million	Oct.	29.6	+ 11.2	+ 179.2	+ 640.0
Engineering	\$ Million	Oct.	32.3	- 8.8	- 23.8	- 56.8
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Aug.	4,114	+ 38.2	+ 10.7	+ 1.1
Completions	No.	Aug.	2,603	+ 27.7	- 0.6	- 2.5
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 - 100)	Index	Sept.	123.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 - 100)	Index	Sept.	123.2	- 0.7	- 1.1	- 1.0



INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE	MONTH	PREVIOUS
				1953/52	1953/52	MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
				%	%	%
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$ Million	Sept.	4,226	+ 14.1	+ 3.1	+ 5.2
Life Insurance Sales	\$ Million	Aug.	56.0	+ 13.8	+ 18.5	- 22.7
Industrial Stock	Index	Oct.	303.2	- 3.7	- 3.2	+ 0.1

## NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All index are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial employment and payrolls on the base 1939 = 100.
- (2) The Consumer Price Index and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
- (3) The Industrial stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the production manufactured in Ontario.

N. C. - no significant change. N. A. - not available.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS  
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Sept. 18/52	Applications as of Sept. 17/53	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	12,988	13,162	+ 1.3
2. Burlington	5,473	6,385	+ 16.7
3. Niagara	2,818	3,055	+ 8.4
4. Lake Erie	146	153	+ 4.8
5. Upper Thames	1,835	1,783	- 2.8
6. Border	3,907	7,078	+ 81.2
7. St. Clair R.	535	623	+ 16.5
8. Upper Grand R.	1,579	1,618	+ 2.5
9. Blue Water	1,688	1,794	+ 6.3
10. Kawartha	2,688	2,871	+ 6.8
11. Quinte	1,175	1,655	+ 40.9
12. Upper St. Lawrence R.	1,069	1,604	+ 50.1
13. Ottawa Valley	3,000	3,585	+ 19.5
14. Highlands	816	1,015	+ 12.4
15. Clay Belt	981	1,272	+ 13.0
16. Nickel Range	745	748	+ 0.4
17. Sault	439	537	+ 22.3
18. Lakehead	1,557	1,216	- 21.9
ONTARIO	43,439	50,154	+ 15.5

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING  
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)  
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Sept/53 Sept/52		Sept/53 Sept/52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %	Payrolls	+ or - %	\$	
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	203.4 216.2 219.6		485.6 550.7 561.1			58.66 62.56 62.75
				+ 7.9		+ 15.5		
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	199.8 199.9 198.1		503.5 532.4 519.2			62.77 62.92 61.92
				- .9		+ 3.1		
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	235.4 221.3 225.6		609.9 599.2 594.2			63.63 66.33 64.49
				- 4.2		- 2.6		
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	148.6 129.1 140.9		416.9 348.6 414.1			52.18 49.45 53.83
				- 5.2		- .7		
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	191.5 203.5 203.9		466.6 518.4 512.5			53.65 56.26 55.51
				+ 6.5		+ 9.8		
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	224.1 234.0 229.0		535.4 596.3 557.8			64.10 68.79 65.72
				+ 2.2		+ 4.2		
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	286.1 306.7 298.6		666.3 770.1 759.2			68.17 73.51 74.45
				+ 4.3		+ 13.9		
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	154.7 160.5 163.5		403.7 427.3 439.7			52.65 53.81 54.34
				+ 5.7		+ 8.9		
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	193.3 199.6 199.1		519.9 538.6 533.9			47.40 47.57 47.27
				+ 3.0		+ 2.7		
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	221.6 231.7 232.0		626.2 652.8 646.3			62.83 62.60 61.89
				+ 4.7		+ 3.2		
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len., &Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	340.2 337.9 342.5		942.9 990.8 993.6			51.66 54.57 53.99
				+ .7		+ 5.4		
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun., Glen, Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	152.2 159.7 164.0		394.8 418.4 433.5			53.67 54.08 54.57

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics



	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Sept/53 Sept/52		Payrolls	Sept/53 Sept/52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
					+ or - %			+ or - %		
13.	Ottawa V. (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	174.6 186.4 187.2			396.1 450.2 455.6			50.57 54.03 54.46
					+ 7.2			+ 15.0		
14.	Highlands (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	199.8 199.6 199.1			478.8 497.2 492.6			51.42 53.89 53.53
					- .4			+ 2.9		
15.	Clay Belt (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	193.7 195.9 196.3			470.6 495.9 502.6			64.52 67.71 68.48
					+ 1.3			+ 6.8		
16.	Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	218.5 218.0 214.4			510.0 572.3 571.5			71.07 81.50 82.76
					- 1.9			+ 12.0		
17.	Sault (Algoma)	1.6	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	229.9 257.1 255.7			540.3 646.4 626.2			65.11 68.46 66.69
					+ 11.2			+ 15.9		
18.	Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	268.0 289.9 288.9			627.1 695.4 695.0			65.88 67.61 67.82
					+ 7.8			+ 10.8		
	ONTARIO (All Areas)	100.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	203.4 209.7 211.3			507.1 549.6 549.7			59.14 62.14 61.69
					+ 3.9			+ 8.4		

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6.	Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	144.3 155.7 154.1			319.6 350.4 348.9			59.46 60.41 60.79
					+ 6.8			+ 9.2		
15.	Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	77.6 72.5 69.5			135.7 130.2 123.6			60.88 62.50 61.86
					- 10.4			- .9		
16.	Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	166.5 169.4 167.4			374.0 401.5 403.0			71.46 75.38 76.57
					+ .5			+ 7.7		
17.	Sault (Iron Ore)	1.7	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	191.0 244.5 248.9			483.1 588.9 609.8			82.14 78.20 79.55
					+ 30.3			+ 26.2		
18.	Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	76.4 82.1 82.9			162.9 189.2 197.3			71.87 77.67 80.23
					+ 8.5			+ 21.1		
19.	James Bay (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	80.7 77.5 77.4			145.1 141.7 142.4			62.78 63.91 64.24
					- 3.6			- 1.9		
	All Mining Industries		Sept.1/52 Aug. 1/53 Sept.1/53	108.5 108.1 106.0			210.9 219.6 217.1			66.30 69.24 69.76
					- 2.3			+ 2.9		

## RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO

Retail sales constitute by far the largest component of consumer expenditure for goods and services; consequently, changes in retail sales reflect similar changes in the aggregate consumer expenditure on goods and services and in the wider sense, changes in the secular standard of living.

The most spectacular change in retail trade in Ontario during the post-war period has been the fourfold increase in the dollar value of sales from \$1,049 million in 1939 to an estimated \$4,388 million in 1952, a record figure. This increase, of course, has been partially the result of an increase in the price level of retail commodities and in order to render the figures comparable the current dollars must be converted to constant dollars. To accomplish this the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Price Index of Retail Commodities has been applied to the current values in table I. The result is a comparable series of retail sales in terms of the 1935-9 dollar and a rough indication of the volume of trade which has almost doubled over the period 1939-52.

TABLE I - RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	<u>R E T A I L   S A L E S</u>		<u>P E R   C A P I T A</u>	
			<u>R E T A I L</u>	<u>S A L E S</u>
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars*</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars*</u>
	<u>\$'000,000</u>	<u>\$'000,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
1930	1,100	-	325	-
1935	883	921	247	258
1939	1,049	1,039	283	280
1943	1,450	1,165	370	298
1947	2,687	1,806	643	432
1948	3,022	1,703	707	399
1949	3,235	1,750	739	400
1950	3,644	1,918	815	428
1951	4,114	1,918	895	417
1952	4,388	2,041	921	428

\* (1935-9)

On a per capita basis, i.e. compensating for the increase in population, the volume of trade has increased about one-third. The increase over the pre-war level of trade had been achieved by 1947, however, and since that time the volume of trade per capita has remained remarkably stable. In total it has increased at about the same rate as the population.

A second aspect of retail trade that is less likely to receive as much attention as the dollar value, but nevertheless of importance, is the relationship between retail sales and personal disposable income, shown in table II. In the 1930's the proportion averaged about sixty percent, fell rapidly at the outbreak of World War II decreasing to a low of 46.4% in 1943, then rose sharply again as commodities became available after the war. Since that time the proportion has fluctuated around seventy percent.

One reason for this increase has been a shift in consumer purchases from services to goods. Of total consumer expenditures in 1939 in Canada, expenditures on services accounted for 36% of the total, but by 1952 this proportion had declined to 30%, with expenditures for durable and non-durable goods accounting for the balance.



TABLE II - RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO

<u>Year</u>	I Retail Sales \$'000,000	II Estimated Personal Disposable Income	I as a Per cent of II
		\$'000,000	%
1930	1,100	1,796	61.2
1935	883	1,397	63.2
1939	1,049	1,746	60.0
1943	1,450	3,125	46.4
1947	2,687	3,814	68.4
1948	3,022	4,355	69.4
1949	3,235	4,717	68.6
1950	3,644	5,088	71.6
1951	4,114	5,849	70.3
1952	4,388	6,288	69.8

Table III illustrates the distribution of retail sales among types of stores, as determined by the 1951 census. The highest proportion of the total went to the food and beverage group and the second highest, by a large margin, to the automotive group.

TABLE III - RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO BY TYPES OF STORES, 1951

	Volume of Sales \$'000	Per cent of Total Sales
Food and beverages	1,265,225	30.8
General merchandise	540,330	13.1
Automotive	1,006,452	24.5
Apparel and accesories	321,642	7.8
Building materials and hardware	261,948	6.4
Furniture, appliances, radio, and home furnishings	180,491	4.4
Drugs and health appliances	113,470	2.8
Second hand	7,822	.2
Other retail stores	416,812	10.1
TOTAL <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>41,114,191</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The figures for the number of stores and the sales per store for three census periods are as follows:

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of retail stores	43,045	47,055	50,117
Sales per store	\$25,554	\$29,901	\$82,092

When the 1951 "sales per store" figure is deflated by the Retail Price Index the increase is smaller but still impressive. In terms of 1941 dollars the 1951 figure is \$43,974, or half as much again as the 1941 figure.

The geographical distribution of retail sales by counties or economic regions is available only in census years. Table IV below shows the distribution by regions for the years 1941 and 1951. The increases in the per capita retail sales in predominantly rural areas, such as Blue Water Region during the intercensal period reflects the increases of farm prices in Ontario which reached a peak in 1951.

TABLE IV - DISTRIBUTION OF RETAIL SALES IN ONTARIO

<u>Region</u>	<u>Retail Sales</u>		<u>Per Cent of Total</u>		<u>Per Capita Sales</u>	
	<u>1951</u> \$'000,000	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u> %	<u>1941</u> %	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1941</u> \$
1. Metropolitan	1,355.7	464.8	32.95	33.03	1,062	461
2. Burlington	315.7	114.6	7.67	8.15	932	429
3. Niagara	189.9	67.2	4.62	4.78	893	423
4. Lake Erie	53.5	15.4	1.30	1.09	801	268
5. Upper Thames R.	247.4	79.6	6.01	5.66	895	355
6. Border	264.6	90.6	6.43	6.44	893	377
7. St. Clair R.	59.0	16.3	1.43	1.16	787	287
8. Upper Grand R.	218.9	71.0	5.32	5.05	891	342
9. Blue Water	206.5	63.4	5.02	4.51	763	260
10. Kawartha	188.0	60.3	4.57	4.29	788	309
11. Quinte	141.0	48.8	3.43	3.47	790	321
12. Upper St. Lawrence R.	101.8	33.9	2.47	2.41	738	265
13. Ottawa Valley	318.5	116.0	7.74	8.24	821	348
14. Highlands	83.4	27.1	2.03	1.93	757	266
15. Clay Belt	95.3	43.2	2.32	3.07	712	329
16. Nickel Range	92.7	30.5	2.25	2.17	767	333
17. Sault	50.3	16.3	1.22	1.16	779	314
18. Lakehead	<u>131.9</u>	<u>47.7</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>3.39</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>347</u>
PROVINCE	<u>4,114.2</u>	<u>1,407.0</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>371</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

Figures have been rounded, and do not necessarily add to totals shown.



The importance of chain stores in the retail merchandising pattern of the Province is shown in table V below. The proportion of chain store sales to the total is about 20%, somewhat higher than in other Canadian provinces. The proportion for Canada is only 17%, and no other province reached that average. In Ontario the total has not changed appreciably in the post-war period but changes have occurred among the various trade groups. Probably the most significant has been the increase in the share of the grocery trade going to the food chains. In 1949 the proportion was 44%, and by 1952 it had risen to 49% of the total.

TABLE V - Chain Store Sales in Ontario  
- 1952 -

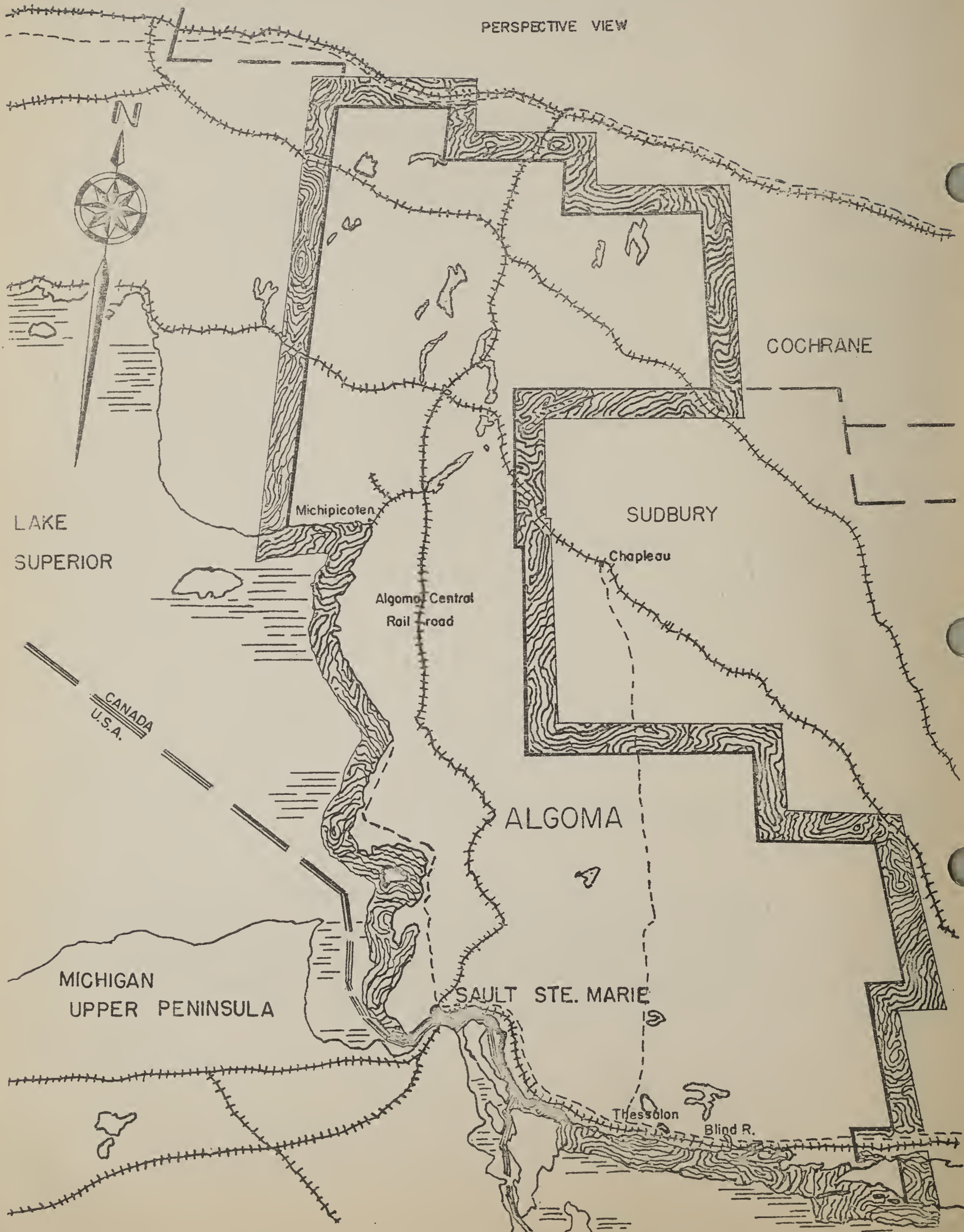
Kind of Business	Chain Store Sales \$'000,000	Total Retail Sales \$'000,000	Proportion of Chain to Total Sales %
Grocery and Combination Stores	378.8	770.3	49
Meat Stores	5.5	63.8	9
General Stores	7.0	99.6	7
Department Stores	-	334.1	0
Variety Stores	83.6	95.2	88
Motor Vehicle Dealers	7.1	774.9	1
Garages and Filling Stations	*	216.4	-
Men's Clothing Stores	16.5	96.3	17
Family Clothing Stores	9.6	59.3	16
Women's Clothing Stores	19.6	87.5	22
Shoe Stores	22.7	50.2	45
Hardware Stores	3.0	83.5	4
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers	16.5	134.7	12
Furniture Stores	17.5	74.5	23
Appliance and Radio Dealers	19.5	120.3	16
Restaurants	12.1	173.4	7
Coal and Wood Dealers	4.7	118.6	4
Drug Stores	16.9	116.4	15
Jewellery Stores	15.4	52.4	29
Tobacco Stores	*	54.8	-
All Other Trades	213.2	811.7	26
Total 1952	877.8	4,387.9	20

\*Not available as separate items but included in total.

Current data on retail sales in Ontario reflect the continuing upward trend in the dollar value of sales. Retail sales during the first nine months of 1953 are \$3,354 million, 5.7% above total sales in the same period last year. Appliance and radio sales increased 17.7% in this period, motor vehicles 10.4% and lumber and building material 10.2%. Most other categories recorded moderate increases. Men's clothing decreased 5.3% in the period.

# SAULT REGION

PERSPECTIVE VIEW





## THE SAULT REGION OF ONTARIO

### INTRODUCTION

The Sault Region, lies north of Lake Huron and St. Mary's River. It is bounded on the west by Lake Superior and the District of Thunder Bay, on the north by Cochrane District and on the east by the District of Sudbury.

Although the city of Sault Ste. Marie is best known for the ship canal which was opened in 1895, the history of the region goes back to the early days of the French regime when the settlement on the south shore of the river was the most important fur trading post on the route between Montreal and Grand Portage. This was half a century before the founding of Detroit.

The first white settlement north of the river was the shipyard and smelter built by Alexander Baxter at Point aux Pins in 1770. The venture was not successful, however, and was soon abandoned. No further attempt at settlement in the area was made until 1796. In that year, the North West Company moved their post from American territory to the Canadian side, where they built a stockaded post and constructed the first Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 2,580 feet in length, with a lock 38 feet long by 8 feet 9 inches wide.

This work was demolished on July 23, 1814 by the American raiding party which burnt the stockade. Their mission accomplished, the invaders withdrew promptly, thereby missing what would have been the great prize of the war -- a cargo of furs which arrived from Grand Portage while the ruins were still smoking. The cargo was valued at over a million dollars, a fabulous sum for that time.

After the War of 1812, both the North West Company and the Hudson Bay Company established posts at Sault Ste. Marie which operated until the union of the two firms in 1821. No buildings of that era remain. The oldest building in the city is the stone house erected by Charles Ermatinger, an independent fur trader, in 1822.

The importance of Sault Ste. Marie as a railway centre was assured in 1888, when the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a bridge across the river linking its Canadian lines with the American system. In the same year, work was begun on the canal, which was completed in 1895. The canal has one lock which is 900 feet long, 60 feet wide and 18.2 feet deep.

In spite of the channelling of transportation facilities through Sault Ste. Marie, the distance of the city from other manufacturing centres is a drawback to its development. The "Soo" is nearly 500 miles by highway from Toronto. By rail, the distance is 439 miles. To reach the lakehead by rail, passengers and freight must go via Sudbury or by the Algoma Central Railway to the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National lines at Franz and Oba. The Canadian Pacific Railway connects through Sault Ste Marie to Duluth and Minneapolis-St. Paul, 430 miles and 500 miles away respectively.

The rate of population growth in the Sault Region has been typical of most districts in northern Ontario. The increment of 24.0% during the decade 1941-51 was higher than the provincial average growth of 21.4%. In part, the increase may be traced to the high birth rate, which in 1951 was 28.0 per thousand population, the fourth highest of the regions of Ontario. A study of the age distribution, however, reveals that migration to the Region has augmented the total population. For example, the 35-44 age group in 1951 is larger than the 25-34 category in 1941. The death rate of 8.6 per thousand in 1951 is lower than the provincial average of 9.6, the result of a somewhat younger population. The median age of the Sault population was only 26.5 years while that of all Ontario was 30.3.

TABLE IA - POPULATION OF THE SAULT REGION

- 1951 -

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase %</u>
Greater Sault Ste. Marie	40,490	38
Sault Ste. Marie	32,452	26
Blind River	2,512	- 4
Thessalon	<u>1,595</u>	<u>21</u>
Urban Population*	37,748	27
Rural Population	<u>26,748</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	<u>64,496</u>	<u>24</u>

\*Population in the suburban area of Sault Ste. Marie is included under the rural category.

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

TABLE IB - POPULATION BY ORIGIN  
IN THE SAULT REGION

<u>Origin</u>	No.	<u>1951</u>	%	No.	<u>1941</u>	%	No.	<u>1931</u>	%
British	35,278	54.7		29,346	56.4		26,633	57.3	
French	10,858	16.8		7,746	14.9		6,716	14.5	
Italian	4,959	7.7		3,937	7.6		3,540	7.6	
Finnish	2,014	3.1		1 995	3.8		2,091	4.5	
Native Indian	2,742	4.3		1,912	3.7		2,111	4.6	
Others	<u>8,645</u>	<u>13.4</u>		<u>7,066</u>	<u>13.6</u>		<u>5,353</u>	<u>11.5</u>	
TOTAL	<u>64,496</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>52,002</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>46,444</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa



TABLE IC - AGE GROUPS IN THE POPULATION  
OF THE SAULT REGION

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1941</u>		<u>Intercensal</u>
	No.	%	No.	%	<u>Change</u>
					%
0 - 4	8,056	12.5	4,945	9.5	+ 62.9
5 - 9	6,610	10.2	5,163	9.9	+ 28.2
10 - 14	5,590	8.7	5,299	10.2	+ 5.5
15 - 19	5,212	8.1	4,944	9.5	+ 5.4
20 - 24	5,232	8.1	4,574	8.8	+ 14.4
25 - 34	10,151	15.7	7,647	14.7	+ 32.7
35 - 44	8,523	13.2	6,588	12.7	+ 29.4
45 - 54	6,163	9.6	5,630	10.8	+ 9.5
55 - 64	4,568	7.1	4,006	7.7	+ 14.0
65 - 69	1,874	2.9	1,333	2.6	+ 40.6
70 & over	2,517	3.9	1,873	3.6	+ 34.4
TOTAL	<u>64,496</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>52,002</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+ 24.0</u>

Ethnically, about half of the population is of British origin and half of other European nationalities, notably French, Italian and Finnish. During the last two decades the proportions have remained remarkably constant although the British portion has declined about two percent proportionally in favour of the French.

The location of Sault Ste. Marie at the focal point of water and rail transportation between Lakes Huron and Superior has resulted in a concentration of population on both sides of the St. Mary's River. On the Canadian side, the development of industry has amplified this trend. The Ontario city, with a population of 40,490 including suburbs in 1951, is larger than its American twin. Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) and the area in the immediate vicinity of the city contains two-thirds of the population of the Region. The balance, except those in the small centres of Blind River and Thessalon on the North Channel, are widely dispersed in the rural townships. The trend toward urbanization in the Region is evident from a comparison of the urban population increase with the rural rate in table IA. Twenty years ago about half of the population was in the rural category.

#### MINING

In 1897 the lure of gold brought prospectors into the rocky inaccessible terrain of the Michipicoten area on the east shore of Lake Superior. They found no gold that could be extracted by placer mining, but two of the prospectors, Goetz and Boyer, discovered the hematite deposits of the Helen Mine, the largest body of iron ore yet discovered in the Province. Mining operations were undertaken immediately, and in 1900 the first shipments of ore were exported by steamer to the United States. The carriers brought return cargos of American ore to the Canadian steel mill at Sault Ste. Marie. By 1918, however, the high grade ore from the deposit had been exhausted and the mine was closed.

Mining operations were resumed in 1939 with the discovery of ore at

TABLE II - MINERAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE SAULT REGION

---

- 1951 -

Employers	5
Employees	<u>723</u>
<u>Products</u>	\$'000
Iron Ore	9,224
Silica Brick	205
Sand and Gravel	44
Clay Products	<u>32</u>
TOTAL	<u>9,505</u>

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

the New Helen and Victoria mines. Prior to 1950 a combination of tunnel and open pit operations was used to extract the ore but since then underground mining has replaced the surface method.

The ore is transported by aerial tramcar to a sintering plant where the ore is processed by roasting. The siderite ore loses about one-third of its weight during the treatment with the result that the sintered ore contains a high proportion of iron. Ore is shipped to the United States by ore carrier from Michipicoten Harbour or to the mill at Sault Ste. Marie by rail. The railway serving the area is the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay, a line which was built originally for encouraging settlement as well as hauling ore but which now derives its income from heavy freight.

Although the mine is operated by Algoma Ore Properties Limited, a subsidiary of Algoma Steel Corporation, almost two-thirds of the sintered ore is exported to the United States. In 1951 the volume of ore produced was 1,357,000 tons, almost double the 1949 total of 741,000 tons, indicating increased mining activity in the area in recent years. The volume of ore mined at Michipicoten accounts for 35% of the Ontario total. The balance is mined at Steep Rock in Kenora District. At present the company is exploring the area for further ore deposits.

In addition to iron ore, silica and clay bricks are made in the Region and sand and gravel are quarried to meet local requirements. In 1951 the mining industry of the Sault Region employed about 700 workers, almost all of whom were employed in the Michipicoten area. Payrolls totalled \$2.5 million. The recent discovery of uranium ore in two locations near Blind River may result in further increases in mining production and employment, but this will depend on the extent and the quality of the deposits. An estimated 1,500 claims have been staked in the area to date.



## FORESTRY

Compared to the iron and steel industry in the Sault Region, lumbering and logging is a relatively minor activity, but it provides an important source of income for about three thousand workers in the winter months. Almost all the area bordering Lake Superior northwest of Sault Ste. Marie is leased to the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited. The species utilized, chiefly for pulp, are white and black spruce and relatively small quantities of balsam and jack pine. The actual cut of any of these species does not exceed the allowable cut on a sustained yield basis in this area, according to the Forest Resources Inventory (1953).

Sawmills at Sault Ste. Marie and along the shore of the North Channel of Lake Huron utilize timber from the forests to the north, particularly the Mississagi Provincial Forest. The depletion of white pine stands has led to the increased utilization of white spruce in these mills.

## MANUFACTURING

The Sault Region with 68,200 people (1952 estimate), two-thirds of them in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, has the second smallest population of any of the Regions. The gross value of manufacturing in 1950 (\$115,077,103) was 1.7% of that for all Ontario, and 19.9% of Northern Ontario's production, putting it in 16th place among Regions. There were 127 manufacturing plants with 8,029 employees, of which 93% were men. The average percentage of men in manufacturing for the Province was 76.7%. These figures include both wage and salary earners. The index of manufacturing employment is 250.0 for August 1953 (1939 = 100) and is exceeded by only three other Regions. Average weekly wages and salaries for the same month (\$69.40) are the third highest among all the Regions, and 11.7% higher than the average for the Province.

These statistics do not, however, give a proper perspective to the Region's importance. Most of the value of production is contributed by the Algoma Steel Company which has nearly 7,000 employees, or about 25% of the Region's labour force. Some 660 are employed in the Company's iron mines and most of the rest in the Sault Ste. Marie mill. This Company had about 2,000 employees in 1935, 3,000 in 1937 and more than 5,000 at the wartime peak in 1942. Employment dropped until 1945 when this trend was reversed and the present level was reached in 1952.

The Algoma plant is the largest basic iron and steel mill in Canada and produced approximately 40% of all pig iron smelted in this country (1,078,908 tons out of 2,552,893 tons) in 1951. This was, in turn, about 50% of Ontario's pig iron tonnage. The Algoma Company produces an even larger share if its subsidiary, Canadian Furnace Company, at Port Colborne is included.

The Company has five of the fifteen blast furnaces in Canada (there are seven more in Ontario, and three in Nova Scotia). Production of steel was somewhat lower than iron (870,736 tons in 1951), whereas the whole steel industry made more steel (3,568,720 tons in Canada and 2,619,072 tons in Ontario than pig iron (see table below). The iron and steel industry of Ontario (including the basic producers) accounts for 16% of the gross value of production (\$1,299,523,236 out of \$8,074,217,000 in 1951). If industries such as transportation equipment and electric equipment which could hardly exist without steel are included, the percentage rises to 36% of all manufacturing.

The Company is building a new blast furnace which will give it an annual capacity of 1,280,000 tons of pig iron. Two new open hearth furnaces and a Bessemer converter will increase steel ingot production to 1,240,000 tons capacity a year. In addition, a bar and strip mill with 250,000 tons capacity a year was finished in 1952 and the rail and structural shapes mill raised its production by 60,000 tons.



PRODUCTION WAS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN CONSUMPTION  
BY CANADIAN INDUSTRY IN 1951

---

Production of: Pig Iron sold	726,357 tons
Steel	3,568,720 tons
Imports:	1,688,971 tons
(mostly structural steel from the U.S.A.)	<u>5,984,048</u>
Less: exports,	341,494
pig iron purchased for steel furnaces	<u>15,643</u>
	<u>357,137 tons</u>
Apparent Consumption	<u><u>5,626,911 tons</u></u>

These additions have required other investments including 57 new coke ovens (total coke production will be 1,340,000 tons), an increase in the size of the blooming mill to handle all the steel ingots, and a new railway yard with diesel engines replacing steam engines. This expansion programme, which began in 1951, will cost \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The Company produces coke, pig iron, steel ingots, billets, blooms,\* rails, structural steel and pilings, automobile sheet steel, forging and spring steel, reinforcing rods, alloy steels, and grinding balls.

The mill was established by Francis Henry Clergue, an American promoter who was interested originally in the "Soo's" pulp and paper potential. Iron ore was discovered near Michipicoten harbour in 1897 and this caused Mr. Clergue to develop the Helenmine, the harbour and the Algoma Central Railway, as well as the steel mill. It is interesting to note that while the Algoma mines produce a large volume of iron ore, a considerable part of this is exported and the mill depends on American hematite ore. In 1951, only 15% of the 3,738,983 tons of iron ore smelted in Ontario was mined here and most of the 2,841,984 tons mined was shipped to the U.S.A. The Algoma mill is located in a rather unusual place if judged by locations of most North American basic steel producers, which are generally near coal beds and large centres of population, rather than iron deposits.

Among smaller manufacturing plants are the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation with about 450 employees. The plant produces chromium and ferro alloys for the iron and steel industry. (The Company does no mining of chrome ore. In fact, no chrome has been mined in Canada since 1949. Most of the metal is imported from Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa).

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company has a small plant producing coal-tar chemicals (presumably it is located there because of the Steel Company's coke ovens nearby).

\* An ingot is a casting in a form suitable for mechanical working. The terms 'bloom' and 'billet' are sometimes used as synonyms. A bloom may be defined as an ingot which has been rolled in a blooming mill and with a cross-sectional area of more than 36 square inches. The cross section is usually square or rectangular. A billet may be defined as a bloom with a cross-sectional area of less than 36 square inches and with the least dimension, at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



The second largest employer in the city is the Abitibi Power and Paper Company's plant, built originally by Mr. Clergue in 1894. The plant, with more than 600 employees has an annual production capacity of 96,000 tons of newsprint, and 30,900 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp (used for newsprint). The company has recently modernized its plant and added a new groundwood mill.

Other plants in the City include the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company of Canada with a new veneer mill, a small foundry and machine shop, and a brewery.

The Region has a number of small sawmills in various centres - Blind River, Iron Bridge, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, and Sault Ste. Marie.

## AGRICULTURE

Very little farming is carried on in the Sault Region. Only 10% of the total population lives on farms, and less than 6% of the labour force is engaged in agriculture.

The northern part of the Region is rocky upland covered with sandy drift of variable depth. There is little soil suitable for agriculture. Part of this area and of the District of Sudbury has been set aside as the Mississagi Provincial Forest, in which no farming is permitted.

Almost all of the Region's 1,333 farms are in the low area bordering Lake Superior and Lake Huron southeast from Batchewana Bay and into the District of Sudbury. This strip is bordered by bedrock hills from which the overburden has been washed away, but between these and the lakeshore is some agricultural land. The average length of growing season here is around 170 days. This is a relatively short period compared to the growing season in southern Ontario. The average growing period in Essex county, for instance is between 212 and 216 days.

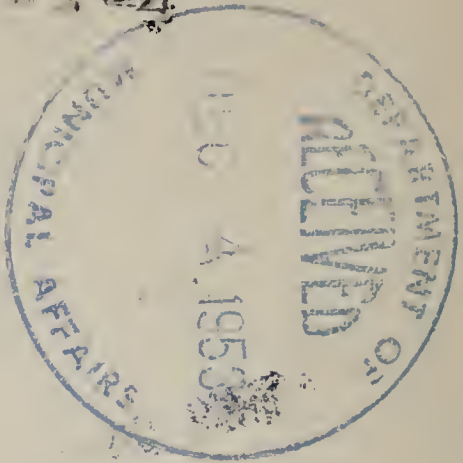
The only provincial highway in the District goes through this narrow strip of lowland, and the small towns of Desbarats, Bruce Mines, Thessalon and Blind River in the area provide markets for the dairy products, fruits and vegetables grown. To the north and east of Sault Ste. Marie dairying and mixed farming is carried on.

There is some farming on conjunction with other economic activity. Seventeen percent of the farms in the district are operated on a part time basis. Altogether, the area produces less than 1% of the net value of farm goods in the Province. Food must be imported to supply even the small market existing.

TABLE III - FARM VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - SAULT REGION - 1952

	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>% of Ontario</u>
<u>Livestock</u>		
Cattle	2,700.9	0.6
Swine	107.0	0.2
Sheeps and Lambs	100.1	0.9
TOTAL LIVESTOCK ON HAND	<u>3,169.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>Field Crops</u>		
Wheat	45.0	0.1
Oats	489.2	0.9
Mixed Grains	145.3	0.3
Potatoes	251.3	0.9
Hay	1,145.4	1.3
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	<u>2,143.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>

REFERENCE



MR. W. A. ORR,  
DEPUTY MINISTER,  
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONT.





REFERENCE COPY

# ECONOMIC REVIEW of ONTARIO



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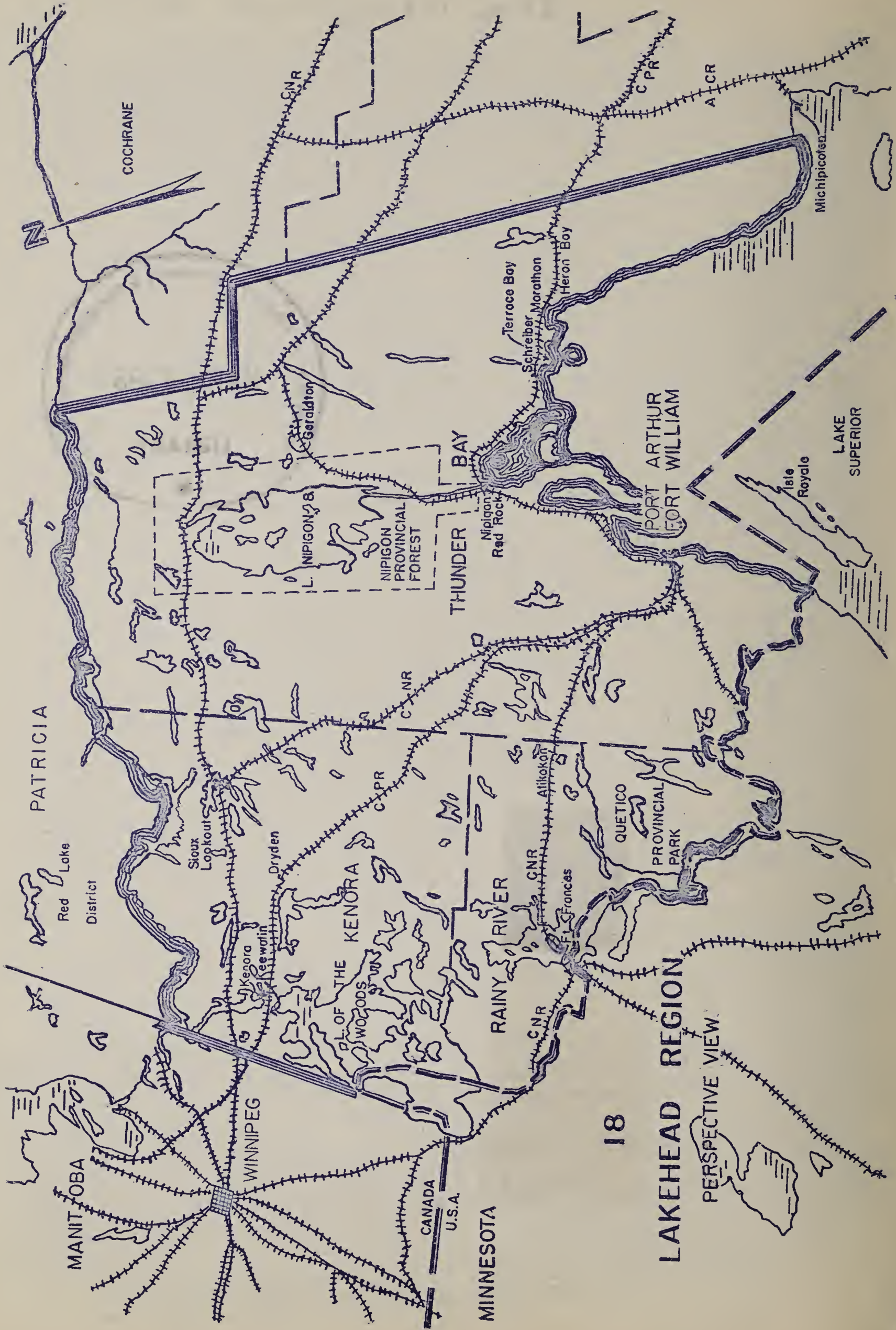
Vol. 5 No. 12

Honourable Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Treasurer

East Block, Tower Queens Park  
Toronto, 2







### SUMMARY

Business activity in Ontario during the current year has exceeded last year's level in most sectors of the economy. Increases in retail sales resulting from higher wage levels and a greater volume of consumer credit, together with increased federal government expenditures have maintained the buoyant trend. This trend has resulted in a record volume of industrial production, a high level of construction activity, and the maintenance of almost full employment in Ontario.

Industrial employment increased 3.7% and payrolls 9.7% during the first nine months of the current year compared to the same period in 1952. However, employment in two primary industries, forestry and gold mining declined. In gold mining, employment has decreased continuously since 1948, and the current strike will result in a record low in the industry. Gains in other ore mining have partially offset the downward trend in gold.

Employment in manufacturing reflects the upward trend in sales and construction with an increase of approximately 5% above the 1952 figure. The impact on particular industries has been varied. Firms manufacturing non-durable goods have recorded only small increments in employment. The food and beverage group and the pulp and paper mills are maintaining about the same number of employees as last year. In the textile industry outside competition has been responsible in part for lay-offs in several Ontario centres.

Durable goods industries, however, have recorded higher employment levels during the year. Most branches of the iron and steel industry report increases in employment during the year. The exception is the farm implements industry in which employment decreased from approximately 17,400 in September, 1952 to 12,000 in September, 1953. Record levels of employment were reached in the automotive industry early in the year, and in the electrical apparatus industry employment was 16.5% higher during the first nine months of this year compared to the same period in 1952.

The dollar value of retail sales increased almost six per cent during the first ten months of this year compared to the same period in 1952. Again, this increment was chiefly the result of increased sales of durable items. Sales of appliance stores and automotive dealers were 20% and 11% higher, respectively. Lumber and building materials increased 9% in response to increased construction activity, particularly residential building.

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Province is substantially higher this year than in 1952, but the amount is not expected to reach the record 1951 level. The increase, 14.3% above 1952 for the eleven month period January to November, has been largely the result of increased residential construction (41.3%). Modest gains are recorded in other categories, except engineering. Dwelling units completed in Ontario will reach a new high this year. At the end of September 23,000 units had been completed during the year, and an additional 27,000 units were under construction at that time.

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INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CURRENT FIGURE</u>	<u>YEAR TO</u>	<u>SAME</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>
				<u>DATE</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>PREVIOUS</u>
				<u>1953/52</u>	<u>1953/52</u>	<u>MONTH</u>
				<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>	<u>+ or -</u>
				<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	116.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	159.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Sept.	255.0	+ 8.5	+ 4.5	+ 2.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Sept.	267.9	+ 8.7	+ 4.4	+ 2.4
Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	320.3	+ 12.5	+ 4.7	+ 3.0
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Sept.	234.4	+ 5.5	+ 4.2	+ 1.8
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	244.0	+ 13.4	+ 9.6	- 8.7
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	321.3	+ 13.0	+ 17.0	- 3.2
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lb.	Sept.	24.0	+ 0.6	+ 9.1	+ 1.3
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Sept.	35.0	+ 18.2	- 14.8	+ 54.9
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Sept.	509.9	+ 25.6	+ 19.8	+ 10.5
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	510.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 9.3
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Oct.	1,919	+ 4.9	+ 1.6	+ 6.0
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Nov.	204.4	- 4.3	- 5.7	- 9.7
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index	Nov.	116.2	- 0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
(1949=100)						
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Oct.	220.7	- 2.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Oct.	264.5	- 8.2	- 2.9	+ 0.8
RETAIL TRADE	\$Million	Oct.	415.1	+ 5.9	+ 7.4	+ 10.8
Grocery and Combination	\$Million	Oct.	73.4	+ 5.7	+ 14.7	+ 9.8
Department Stores	\$Million	Oct.	31.5	+ 2.2	- 5.5	+ 4.8
Garage & Filling Stations	\$Million	Oct.	21.0	+ 6.3	+ 6.4	+ 8.7
Lumber and Bldg. Material	\$Million	Oct.	15.6	+ 9.8	+ 7.3	+ 5.6
Furniture	\$Million	Oct.	7.0	+ 6.3	+ 1.5	+ 16.1
Appliance & Radio	\$Million	Oct.	13.0	+ 20.2	+ 42.3	+ 25.9
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Oct.	14.6	+ 33.1	+ 14.7	+ 17.2
Financed	('000)	Oct.	5.9	+ 17.0	+ 3.0	+ 16.4
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	\$Million	Nov.	69.2	+ 14.3	- 11.8	- 39.6
Residential	\$Million	Nov.	37.6	+ 41.3	+ 3.3	+ 24.5
Business	\$Million	Nov.	19.1	+ 15.2	+ 26.5	- 14.7
Industrial	\$Million	Nov.	5.5	+ 11.5	+ 19.6	- 81.4
Engineering	\$Million	Nov.	6.9	- 16.5	- 69.3	- 78.6
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Sept.	3,567	+ 33.4	+ 6.2	- 13.3
Completions	No.	Sept.	2,896	+ 28.6	+ 35.6	+ 11.3
Non-Residential Building Mat-						
erials(Canada) (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	123.9	+ 1.2	n.c	+ 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials						
(Canada) (1949=100)	Index	Oct.	123.0	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 0.2



INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO	SAME	CURRENT
				DATE 1953/52	MONTH 1953/52	PREVIOUS MONTH
				+ or -	+ or -	+ or -
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	\$Million	Oct.	4,926	+ 13.2	+ 5.7	+ 16.6
Life Insurance Sales	\$Million	Oct.	66.1	+ 11.8	+ 5.4	+ 17.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Nov.	309.4	- 3.7	- 2.9	+ 2.0

NOTE: All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except:

- (1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949=100, and,
- (2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933=100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the product manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change.

n.a. - not available.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS  
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Region	Applications as of Oct. 23/52	Applications as of Oct. 22/53	Increase or Decrease %
1. Metropolitan	11,938	14,084	18.0
2. Burlington	6,164	8,199	13.3
3. Niagara	3,080	4,084	32.6
4. Lake Erie	337	403	19.6
5. Upper Thames	2,095	2,430	16.0
6. Border	5,832	10,449	79.2
7. St. Clair River	546	745	36.4
8. Upper Grand River	1,538	2,069	34.5
9. Blue Water	2,126	2,206	3.8
10. Kawartha	2,507	4,161	66.0
11. Quinte	1,333	2,165	62.4
12. Upper St. Lawrence	1,150	2,716	136.2
13. Ottawa Valley	3,001	4,039	34.6
14. Highlands	1,173	1,516	29.2
15. Clay Belt	1,159	1,855	60.1
16. Nickel Range	707	852	20.5
17. Sault	475	738	55.4
18. Lakehead	2,076	1,742	- 16.1
ONTARIO	47,237	64,453	36.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING  
MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)  
(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./53 Oct./52		Payrolls	Oct./53 Oct./52		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries \$
				+ or - %			+ or - %		
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct.. 1/53	115.1 122.0 123.0			153.6 170.6 174.4			59.95 62.77 63.65
				+ 6.9			+ 13.5		
2. Burlington (Brant, Went., Burlington)	13.4	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	106.7 104.5 104.9			138.2 136.1 139.1			61.92 61.90 63.02
				- 1.7			+ 0.7		
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	125.3 121.2 121.0			165.6 156.7 161.1			65.40 63.96 65.85
				- 3.4			- 2.7		
4. Lake Erie (Halldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	111.6 110.9 112.4			157.9 158.8 164.0			53.21 53.83 54.83
				+ 0.7			+ 3.9		
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	108.5 115.2 112.5			143.6 154.9 153.7			54.68 55.51 56.42
				+ 3.7			+ 7.0		
6. Border (Essex, Kent) Oxford)	8.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	113.0 109.2 110.0			141.4 140.4 146.4			63.49 65.34 67.03
				- 2.7			+ 3.5		
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	116.1 126.7 127.4			162.4 191.9 191.9			69.66 60.70 60.40
				+ 9.7			+ 18.2		
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	100.2 103.3 104.1			132.4 138.6 142.1			54.53 54.36 55.30
				+ 3.9			+ 7.3		
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff, Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	104.2 105.9 107.1			142.6 140.8 147.2			48.65 47.27 48.86
				- 1.6			+ 3.2		
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont, Peter, Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	125.3 126.5 126.1			165.9 164.7 168.1			63.25 61.89 63.35
				+ 0.6			+ 1.3		
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Len, & Add, Pr. Edward)	2.5	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	124.0 116.6 119.1			159.4 158.7 163.7			51.57 53.78 54.30
				- 4.0			+ 2.7		
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	102.2 109.3 109.7			128.6 141.8 145.3			53.09 54.78 55.91
				+ 7.3			+ 13.0		

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Oct./53 Oct./52		Payrolls	Oct./53 Oct./52		Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
				+ or - %			+ or - %		
13. <u>Ottawa V.</u> (Carl, Lan, Pres, Ren., Russell)	3.1	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	104.4 112.1 109.8			133.7 151.8 150.4			51.37 54.46 55.07
				+ 5.2			+ 12.5		
14. <u>Highlands</u> (Hal, Muskoka Nip., Parry S.)	0.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	122.8 123.3 116.5			155.4 162.5 155.8			51.54 53.53 54.33
				- 5.1			+ 0.3		
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Cochrane Temiskaming)	0.9	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	116.0 123.1 118.7			143.8 157.8 155.3			66.43 68.48 69.94
				+ 2.3			+ 8.0		
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.8	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	123.4 133.3 130.6			161.7 178.1 175.3			71.82 74.88 75.20
				+ 5.8			+ 8.4		
17. <u>Sault</u> (Algoma)	1.6	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	127.0 143.5 137.2			158.6 179.9 174.5			67.20 66.69 67.62
				+ 8.0			+ 10.0		
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.1	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	128.6 132.6 130.3			160.4 170.0 165.6			65.88 67.79 67.17
				+ 1.3			+ 3.2		
<u>ONTARIO</u> (All Areas)	100.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	113.8 116.2 116.4			* 156.7 159.7			60.07 61.53 62.58
				+ 2.3					

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. <u>Border</u> (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.0	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	135.4 143.5 142.3			184.4 185.8 191.6			61.91 60.79 63.25
				+ 5.1			+ 3.9		
15. <u>Clay Belt</u> (Gold, Silver)	28.2	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	101.5 89.4 66.1			122.4 110.4 83.4			61.54 62.80 64.13
				- 34.9			- 31.9		
16. <u>Nickel Range</u> (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	40.1	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	151.4 153.0 151.5			188.8 201.3 200.5			73.52 76.57 77.03
				+ 0.1			+ 6.2		
17. <u>Sault</u> (Iron Ore)	1.7	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	103.7 128.8 127.8			143.0 186.9 185.1			75.82 79.55 79.44
				+ 23.2			+ 29.4		
18. <u>Lakehead</u> (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.7	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	100.5 107.5 108.2			138.0 161.8 162.9			73.33 80.23 80.22
				+ 7.7			+ 18.0		
19. <u>James Bay</u> (Gold, Silver)	3.9	Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	75.4 71.5 73.3			88.4 86.2 89.7			62.52 64.24 65.31
				- 2.8			+ 1.5		
<u>All Mining Industries</u>		Oct. 1/52 Sept. 1/53 Oct. 1/53	117.9 114.3 103.4			* 151.0 139.1			67.11 70.16 71.37
				- 12.3					

### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE 1901-51

The labour force is broadly defined as that segment of the population fourteen years of age and over at work or willing to work but prevented from doing so because of unemployment, illness or other temporary impediment. Work in this sense means types of work for which some form of economic remuneration is received. The accompanying table shows the number of workers and the proportion of the total labour force in various occupational groups for census years in the period 1901-51 in Ontario.

The most striking change in the occupation groups has been the numerical and proportionate decrease of farmers and farm labourers. The trend has been evident since the beginning of the period but in recent years it has proceeded much more rapidly. The number of male farmers and agricultural workers declined from 265,000 in 1941 to 194,000 in 1951.

The reason for the decline in the main has been the result of increased mechanization on agriculture, although a shift in emphasis from cash crops to live-stock production, which requires less labour, is also evident. The number of tractors on Ontario farms, for example, tripled during the 1941-51 intercensal period. A corollary of mechanization is the amalgamation of farms to utilize the equipment more effectively. In Ontario the number of occupied farms decreased from 178,000 to 150,000 in the period 1941-51 while the average acreage of farms increased from 125.6 to 139.2 during the interval. The steady increases in the number of farms over 200 acres is particularly indicative of a continuous trend toward farming as a business enterprise.

The contention that the exodus of young people from rural areas has left the operation of the farms to older farmers is not supported by census statistics. In fact the decrease in the number of farm operators has been chiefly the result of withdrawals in the older age groups. The number of operators sixty years and over declined from 45,000 to 33,000 in the period 1941-51. The number under sixty, on the other hand, increased slightly. However 1941 was a war year which accounts for a somewhat lower proportion of young farm operators in that year.

Manufacturing and the related occupation groups including construction, transportation and communication, trade, finance, and clerical have all increased proportionately as well as numerically during the last intercensal period in response to the demands for increased industrial production. Decreased activity in the gold mining industry has resulted in a slight decline in the total number of miners since 1941. The steady increase in the proportion of clerical workers in the labour force is particularly significant.

The accompanying table does not show the changes which have occurred in the sex composition of the labour force. The proportion of women in the total labour force has increased continuously during the last half century in response to the demands of an industrial society. The proportion of women in the labour force in 1901 was only 14.4% but by 1951 it reached 23.6%.

Clerical and service occupations account for almost two-thirds of women in the force at present. In 1931 there were about an equal number of men and women in clerical occupations but by 1951 the number of women reached 143,100 or 60% of the total. Professional occupations, however, do not appear to conform to the general trend. The proportion of women in professional occupations has declined continuously from 52.3% in 1911 to 42.1% in 1951. The proportion of women in manufacturing and mechanical has varied in intercensal periods, consequently it is difficult to determine a trend from census data. The proportion of women in manufacturing or mechanical occupations in 1951 is approximately the same as in 1941, i.e. 19%.



LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION GROUPS IN ONTARIO

<u>Occupation</u>		<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
All Occupations	'000	754.2	991.0	1,117.1	1,345.6	1,455.1	1,884.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural	'000	306.4	307.0	294.1	304.8	270.3	203.3
	%	40.6	31.0	26.3	22.7	18.6	10.8
Fishing & Trapping	'000	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	3.7	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	6.3	6.3	3.2
	%	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.4	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.5	0.4	0.2
Logging	'000	6.2	10.5 <sup>a</sup>	7.9	9.0	14.5	17.1
	%	0.8	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Mining & Quarrying	'000	3.9	16.7 <sup>b</sup>	8.7	14.8	24.2	21.3
	%	0.5	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing & Mechanical	'000	(179.0)	174.8	190.2	224.4	321.7	437.2
	%	{ 23.7 }	17.6	17.0	16.7	22.1	23.2
Construction	'000	{ }	53.8	64.2	76.7	77.7	120.3
	%	{ }	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.4
Transportation & Communication	'000	{ 83.1 }	58.4	77.4	109.9	113.6	176.2
	%	{ 11.0 }	5.9	6.9	8.2	7.8	9.3
Trade & Finance	'000	{ }	84.7	113.0	134.7	140.9	199.2
	%	{ }	8.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	10.6
Service	'000	95.0	118.9	145.3	211.8	250.5 <sup>f</sup>	333.2
	%	12.6	12.0	13.0	15.7	17.2 <sup>f</sup>	17.7
Professional	'000	e	36.3	59.3	77.3	88.1	126.6
	%		3.7	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.7
Personal	'000	61.1	75.8	69.3	119.6	146.5	151.7
	%	8.1	7.6	6.2	8.9	10.1	8.0
Clerical	'000	27.3	45.0	94.8 <sup>c</sup>	108.7	139.7	236.6
	%	3.6	4.5	8.5 <sup>c</sup>	8.1	9.6	12.6
Labourers <sup>d</sup>	'000	50.9	117.4	117.0	143.7	91.6	118.3
	%	6.7	11.8	10.5	10.7	6.3	6.3
Not Stated	'000	-	-	2.2	0.8	4.1	19.1
	%	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0

a Includes pulp mill employees.

b Includes mine and smelter workers except clerical staff.

c Not exactly comparable to other years.

d Includes labourers in industries other than primary.

e Not available.

f Includes Armed Forces.

Source of original data: Census of Canada 1951.

## THE LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

### INTRODUCTION

The Lakehead Region is composed of the Districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and part of Kenora. The James Bay Region is simply another name for the vast but sparsely populated Patricia portion of Kenora District.

The area comprising these two regions is bounded on the north by Hudson Bay, on the east by James Bay, Cochrane District and the District of Algoma, on the south by Lake Superior and the International Boundary and on the west and north west by the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba.

Since the creation of Manitoba in 1870, the eastern boundary of that province has never been defined, although numerous boundary commissions have come and gone and, in 1884, the problem was carried to the Privy Council. For the past eighty-three years the two provinces of Ontario and Manitoba have agreed that the one should stop where the other began, meanwhile waiting more or less amicably, for the Dominion government to pass the enabling legislation required. Finally, on November 12th of this year, the Speech from the Throne disclosed that the necessary Act will be passed during the present session.

Although vast areas in these regions are uninhabited, particularly in the Patricia portion, others were settled as long ago as the early years of the French regime. Fort William, for instance, has grown up on the site of a trading post built by Dulhut in 1778 which was rebuilt and named Fort Kamanistiquia in 1717.

Fort Kamanistiquia was abandoned during the Seven Years' War and was not re-occupied until 1796. In that year, the Northwest Company, learning that its post of Grand Portage was in American territory, moved its headquarters to the old French fort at the mouth of the Kamanistiquia River. In 1801 the old fort was again rebuilt and, a few years later, re-named Fort William in honour of the company's principal director, William McGillivray.

Until its amalgamation with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, the annual meetings of the Northwest Company were held at Fort William, where over three thousand men would be congregated at the height of the season. However, because the re-organized company adhered to the old Hudson Bay Company policy of shipping by the northern route out of Hudson Bay, Fort William declined in importance after 1821. In 1885 its decline was arrested by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since then, however, the city has become the entrepot for the western grain trade.

The strategic position of the Twin Cities at the head of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Waterway has been a vital factor in their development as the nexus of water and rail transportation. These cities provide facilities for storing and transshipping grain, particularly wheat. Their combined port has become one of the largest in Canada, and their grain elevators among the largest in the world. In turn, the presence of this grain trade has resulted in the growth of a flour-milling industry.

The forest resources of the Region, exceeding those of any other area in the Province, provided the raw material for the pulp and paper industry. Water resources have been harnessed to provide adequate hydro electricity as a source of power for the industry. Power consumption in the Region increased 127% during the period 1939-51, a rate exceeding the provincial average. The recently constructed Aguasabon and Pine Portage generating stations mean a continuing emphasis on electric power as the main source of energy.

The pulp and paper mills and the sawmills provide employment for about 41% of Ontario's foresters and loggers. Although mines in the Region, particularly



the new iron ore mine at Steep Rock make an important contribution to the total mineral production in the Province, the industry remains a relatively small employer of labour.

In short the Lakehead Region has probably the most diversified economy among the northern Regions. Approximately 22% of the labour force is employed in primary industries, 20% in manufacturing, 18% in transportation, communication and storage, and the balance in trade, finance and other services. Despite this diversity, however, there remains a problem in employment which results from the seasonal nature of woods operations and the grain trade, a factor for which there is no simple solution.

#### POPULATION

Most of the population of the Lakehead Region is in Thunder Bay district, concentrated about the Twin Cities. The population of Greater Fort William - Port Arthur alone totalled 71,191 at the 1951 Census, 45% of the population for the whole Region.

The population of the Lakehead Region has increased by ninefold from 1891 to 1951. The peak of growth occurred between 1901 and 1911, when the population increased by 132%. Growth has been steady since 1911, with an increase of 22.7% between the 1951 and 1941 Census, compared to 21.4% for the Province. Population increase in the Region as a whole has roughly paralleled the growth of the lakehead cities. The combined population of Port Arthur and Fort William increased by 305% from 1901 to 1911. Until 1921, the rate of increase was slightly larger than that of the Region as a whole, and from 1921 to the present, slightly smaller.

Growth of the James Bay Region has been less steady. Between 1911 and 1921, the population decreased by 39%. The 1931 and 1941 Census showed increases of 60% and 142% respectively but from 1941 to 1951 there was a decline of slightly less than 1%. Apart from the mining camps, there are no population nuclei in the James Bay Region. Red Lake, with a population of 1,100, is the largest centre.

TABLE IA - POPULATION IN THE LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>1941 - 51</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Density:</u> <u>Pop. per</u> <u>Sq. Mi.</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u> <u>Per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Kenora (excl. Patricia portion)	-	-	29,629	24.7	-	27.3
James Bay	-	-	9,583	- 0.3	-	37.4
Kenora	16,393	22,819	39,212	17.5	0.26	29.8
Rainy River	9,386	12,746	22,132	15.7	3.04	30.4
Thunder Bay	<u>74,153</u>	<u>31,214</u>	<u>105,367</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>2.01</u>	<u>26.5</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>99,932</u>	<u>66,779</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>27.8</u>

Source: D.B.S.

Vital Statistics Branch, Ontario.

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OVER 2,000 - LAKEHEAD REGION

- 1951 -

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Intercensal Increase</u> %
<u>Kenora</u>		
Dryden	2,627	60.1
Kinora	8,695	12.3
Sionn Lookout	2,364	34.6
<u>Rainy River</u>		
Atikokan I.D.	2,821	(Created 1945)
Fort Frances	8,038	36.3
<u>Thunder Bay</u>		
Neebing	3,509	39.6
Shermiah	3,044	20.7
Fort William	34,947	14.3
Port Arthur	21,161	27.6
Geraldton	3,227	8.3

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY ORIGIN - LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1951 -

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Kenora (including Patricia Portion)</u>	<u>Rainy River</u>	<u>Thunder Bay</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Proportion of Total %</u>
British Isles	16,044	10,950	48,120	75,114	45.1
Ukrainian	2,638	1,971	11,004	15,613	9.3
French	3,046	2,382	8,759	14,187	8.5
Native Indian and Eskimo	7,716	1,183	2,827	11,726	7.0
Finnish	614	451	9,922	10,987	6.6
Scandinavian	3,264	2,294	5,177	10,735	6.4
Other	5,890	2,901	19,558	28,349	17.0
Total	<u>39,212</u>	<u>22,132</u>	<u>105,367</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa.



Forty-five per cent. of the combined populations of the Lakehead and James Bay Regions is of British Isles origin, and a slightly larger proportion is of other European nationalities, particularly Ukrainian and French. Nearly one-third of the native Indians and Eskimos in the Province are in the Lakehead and James Bay Regions mostly in Kenora district. This group accounts for 7% of the population in the Region. During the last decade, the British portion has increased 2% and the proportions of other major groups have changed by less than 1%.

## FORESTRY

The Lakehead and the James Bay Regions are the largest in Ontario. If the 77,897 square miles of the Lakehead are added to James Bay's 135,071 square miles, the total area, 212,967 square miles, covers 58.6% of the Province's land area. Most of this land is forested, but its value cannot be accurately assessed until the Forest Resources Inventory Reports of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forest for Fort Frances, Kenora, and Sioux Lookout are published. These correspond roughly to the political districts of Rainy River, Kenora, and the northern part of Thunder Bay. The Forestry Reports cover very little of James Bay Region, perhaps because of its inaccessibility. The published Reports deal with the Port Arthur forestry district (16,893 square miles), Geraldton (12,320 square miles), and White River (6,800 square miles). About one-half of the White River forestry district is in Thunder Bay, the rest being in Algoma. Altogether, these three Reports deal with about 40% of the Lakehead.

The 1951 census lists 9,356 (nearly all in Thunder Bay) forestry workers, or 40% of Ontario's 23,030. This was 14.8% of the Lakehead's labour force, a considerable fraction compared with manufacturing which employs 20.2%. However, the employment in forestry or logging is extremely variable. In January 1953, the employment index for Ontario (no forestry index for the Region is available) was 195.2, but only 148.8 for July, a drop of 25%, whereas manufacturing employment in the Lakehead rarely fluctuates more than 11% in a year. As a result, only 63% of the Region's labour force worked 50 weeks or more in 1951, the lowest percentage of any Region except Highlands and Lake Erie. For Ontario as a whole, the figure was 74.1%. It should also be remembered that logging operations provide raw materials for most of the Region's manufacturing.

Most of land is Crown property (i.e. owned by the Provincial Government). In the White River forestry district 89% and in the Port Arthur forestry district 92% (including land grants to the old Grand Trunk Pacific Railway) of the total area is Crown land. The Geraldton forestry district is 99% Crown land.

There is no overcutting of any species in the forestry districts for which there are published reports. Spruce in the Port Arthur forestry district receives the most attention -- 49.6 million cubic feet are cut each year out of a total allowance of 52.3 million cubic feet. For all conifers in this district the rate of cutting is 75% of the annual allowance. This is for Crown lands only as figures are not yet available from owners of patented (i.e. privately owned) lands. The total cut for all species is 80.5 million cubic feet compared to the allowable cut of 209.5 million cubic feet. Hardwoods (white birch, poplar) are virtually untouched -- only 4% of the 99.2 million cubic foot allowance is being used. This is true also in the Geraldton forestry district in which approximately one-half of the conifer allowance is utilized (41.5 million cubic feet out of 87.9 million cubic feet), but only 6% of the hardwood allowance (4.3 million cubic feet out of 72.8).

The White River district continues this pattern. Although hardwoods make up about half of the forests, they are not used in any quantity for pulp because better and cheaper paper can be made from the conifers; consequently these relatively undesirable trees gradually become more common and hence even more undesirable.



MINING

The value of mineral products from the Lakehead and James Bay Regions was \$30,939,680 in 1951, 7 per cent. of Ontario's total or 8.1 per cent. of all metal mining. This considerable total is dwarfed however, by mining operations in the Nickel Range 56.8 per cent. of all mining) or the Clay Belt areas (17.9 per cent.).

The most interesting mining development in the Region is that of Steep Rock Iron Mines in Rainy River district about 140 miles west of Fort William. This is the largest producer of iron ore in Canada, its 1952 production of 1,427,276 tons being 52.5 per cent. of Ontario's iron mining and 27.4 per cent of Canada's.

ONTARIO IRON ORE

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Steep Rock Mines	1,484,996 Tons	1,427,276 Tons
Algoma Ore Properties	1,356,582 Tons	1,286,612 Tons
Marmoraton Mining	-	3,602 Tons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>2,841,578 Tons</u>	<u>2,717,490 Tons</u>

The mining of iron ore in the Region began in 1907 at Atikokan, a few miles from the present mine. The ore was magnetite but, unfortunately, contained large quantities of sulphur which is expensive to remove. A blast furnace was built at Port Arthur to use the ore. It smelted the 96,000 tons of ore mined in the period 1907-1911, after which the whole operation was abandoned.

Hematite ore (which is 60 per cent. iron ) containing very little sulphur was discovered at the bottom of Steep Rock Lake about 15 years ago. The company spent several years (and about \$11 million, partly privately raised, partly American government funds) damming the lake, removing water and clay, before it could make its first shipment late in 1944. This was from the famous Errington open pit which is now being converted to an underground mine. A similar drainage and dredging programme was used to open the new Hogarth open pit mine. This mine, officially opened September 2, 1953, is expected to produce a greater tonnage than the Errington open pit by 1955 while the Errington underground mine will dig 500,000 - 750,000 tons of ore a year. The Company has recently leased part of its property to the Caland Ore Company (a subsidiary of Inland Steel Company of Chicago) which will spend more than \$25 million over the next five years to develop an underground mine. Total production in this area may exceed the present Canadian production by 1960, if the demand continues to rise and financing permits.

Gold in 1951 was valued at \$17,914,800 or 58 per cent of the Region's mineral production. The Red Lake and Pickel Lake areas of James Bay Region provided about two-thirds of the gold while Thunder Bay District accounted for the rest. Although gold was discovered at Red Lake in 1897, and at Little Long Lac in 1908, no 'rush' developed to those areas until the 1930's, perhaps because of their isolation. The production of gold (486,692 ounces in 1951, 441,816 ounces in 1952) was 17.6 per cent. of the Provincial total. The James Bay Region has had a total of 17 producing gold mines of which only seven (Campbell Red Lake, Cochenour-Willans, Madsen Red Lake, Mackenzie Red Lake, New Dickenson, Pickle Crow, Starrett Olsen) were operating in October, 1953. There have been 226 other mines (mostly gold) in the district, some of which sunk shafts, others made drilling tests, while no information is available from a few. Nearly all had their head offices in Toronto.



Gold mining in the Thunder Bay areas of Little Long Lac, Beardmore, and Sturgeon River follows a similar pattern. Only four of the ten producing gold mines are now in operation. These are: Leitch with about 120 employees, Little Long Lac with about 190, MacLeod-Cochshutt 270, and Theresa Mines. There have been eighty other mines which did not reach the production stage.

There were 3,262 miners in the Regions in 1951, but only 2,899 in 1952. About one-third of these were in the iron mines (692 employees in 1952), most of the remainder in gold. The Lakehead mine employment index for October, 1953 (1949 = 100) was 108.2. The expansion of iron mining has done little to check this trend, as great tonnages of ore are moved with very little labour. Mining wages and salaries averaged \$80.22 per week in the same month -- the highest of any of the mining Regions. James Bay Region on the other hand, has a lower index (73.3), and wages and salaries were lower (\$65.31) - slightly below the provincial average. It must be remembered also that gold mining is almost the only industry in the James Bay Region.

One of the earliest mineral discoveries in Ontario was of silver near Port Arthur about 1847. Various discoveries in the 1850's and 1860's turned up high grade silver deposits. One of the best deposits was on Silver Islet, an island on Lake Superior near Thunder Cape, which was worked between 1869 and 1884. The extreme lownesss and small size (about 90 feet by 90 feet) of this island made the mine subject to flooding especially during the fierce winter storms. At present, the only silver mined comes as a by-product from the gold mines.

Other minerals found are sand and gravel, granite and peat moss used for horticultural purposes, bedding litter for animals, and fertilizer. These are quarried largely in Thunder Bay or Rainy River. Discoveries have been made of nickel-copper ore at Emo near Fort Frances and at Werner Lake on the Manitoba border.

TABLE II - MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE LAKEHEAD  
AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

	-----Lakehead Region-----				James Bay Region
	Kenora*	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Total	
Employers	3	2	13	18	15
Employees	4	572	1,023	1,599	1,663
Products	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic					
Gold			5,050.5	5,050.5	12,864.0
Silver			8.7	8.7	46.3
Iron Ore		11,970.2		11,970.2	
Non Metallic					
Peat		52.8		52.8	
Structural Materials					
Granite & trap	2.3		706.4	708.6	
Sand and gravel	11.8		102.7	114.5	
Brick and tile			117.3	117.3	
TOTAL	14.1	12,023.0	5,985.6	18,022.6	12,910.3

\* Excluding Patricia.

Figures have been rounded and do not necessarily add to the totals shown.

Source: B. S. R., Ontario.

## MANUFACTURING

The Lakehead and Thunder Bay District in particular is the most important pulp and paper producing Region in Ontario. It has three of the Province's nine pulp mills, eight of the nineteen pulp and paper mills, and about two-fifths of the employees.

Of the 10,280 employed in manufacturing (1950 figures) approximately 7,000 work in the office or mills of the eleven plants. Provincial production of newsprint in 1951 was 1,285,925 tons and of wood-pulp made for sale was 866,348 tons. The estimated annual capacity of Lakehead paper mills in 1952 (comparisons of this sort between two years are not strictly accurate, but capacity did not change much in that period) was about 540,000 tons, or 40% of all Ontario's production. Similarly, these plants produced about 50 per cent of the wood-pulp for all purposes.

The three pulp mills are all in Thunder Bay District, on or near Lake Superior. These plants are: The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company (St. Lawrence Corporation) mill at Nipigon, with about 630 employees, which manufactures about 18,000 tons of groundwood pulp\* per year; The Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited at Marathon, with about 760 employees, producing 300 tons of bleached sulphate a day; and the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company at Terrace Bay, with about 600 employees and a capacity of 330 tons of bleached sulphate a day.

The St. Lawrence Corporation mill at Red Rock with about 485 employees has an annual capacity of 80,000 tons of kraft board, 9,000 tons of groundwood and 9,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp. Current expansion at an estimated cost of \$22 million will raise kraft board capacity to 150,000 tons, and provide 60,000 tons of newsprint.

The Dryden Paper Company at Dryden, Kenora district, also manufactures kraft pulp (15,000 tons), kraft wrapping paper (30,000 tons), and sheathing paper (15,000 tons). It employs about 450. The Company is expanding its capacity to about 80,000 tons of pulp and paper, compared with the present 60,000 tons.

The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company has two large mills at Fort Frances (Rainy River), and Kenora (district of Kenora). The Fort Frances plant, with some 820 employees, has a capacity of 335 tons of newsprint daily, while the Kenora plant, which hires about 750, turns out 300 tons of groundwood pulp, 90 tons of sulphite pulp, and 365 tons of newsprint each working day.

The Region's four remaining paper mills are all in the twin cities. The Abitibi Power & Paper Company operates two plants in Port Arthur. Its newsprint plant, employing about 650, has a yearly capacity of 110,600 tons. The book paper mill operated by Abitibi's subsidiary, Provincial Paper Company, has in the neighborhood of 600 employees. Its daily capacity is about 150 tons of book and writing paper.

\* Groundwood, or mechanical pulp, is simply wood turned into pulp by a grinding process. Sulphite pulp is made from resinous wood such as spruce which is cooked under pressure with a solution of calcium bisulphite. It is used for writing and good grade printing papers. Newsprint is largely groundwood pulp with some sulphite added to increase its strength. Kraft is a strong wrapping paper--quite often brown--which appears in a variety of forms such as that used to wrap groceries, cement or sugar bags. Kraft pulp is a chemical pulp made by cooking wood chips with a solution of sodium sulphate and caustic soda. While actual production is not equal to capacity, Canadian paper mills operated at 98.9% of capacity in 1952. The number of working days in a year varies from 307 to 310.



The Abitibi Company has a smaller newsprint mill at Fort William. Its 300 employees help in producing 63,000 tons of newsprint annually.

The Great Lakes Paper Company has the largest Regional annual newsprint capacity, 155,000 tons, and a large capacity of unbleached sulphite pulp, 60,000 tons. It is also the largest employer, with some 975 in the mill.

General manufacturing statistics are given in the table below. The gross value of production ranks tenth among all the Regions and second among northern Ontario's. (Sudbury's production is slightly greater). The Region's manufacturing employees make up 1.8% of the Provincial total, and receive 2% of the wages and salaries. They produce 2.6% of the value of all manufactured goods. Average weekly manufacturing wages and salaries of \$67.17 for October, 1953, are slightly above the Provincial average of \$62.58, and are exceeded by four other Regions. The twin cities have 53% of the Region's manufacturing employees, and 44% of its value of production.

TABLE III - MANUFACTURING STATISTICS - 1950

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> \$
Kenora	87	1,900	39,335,846
Rainy River	55	962	16,420,543
Thunder Bay	244	7,418	121,432,630
TOTAL	<u>386</u>	<u>10,280</u>	<u>177,189,019</u>
Fort William	50	3,046	45,208,699
Port Arthur	54	2,448	32,691,155
TOTAL	<u>104</u>	<u>5,493</u>	<u>77,899,854</u>

Source: D. B. S., Ottawa.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant was opened before 1914, as the title suggests, to build railway cars, but it closed down during the early 1920's when the railway boom ended. During the war, the plant built Hurricane fighters and Curtiss dive bombers. The hectic expansion of production required a labourforce of 5,000 to 6,000. When the war ended, the Company began to make buses. It was the first in the country to build them, and employs about 700 at the present time.

There are several smaller, but important, manufacturers in the city, including the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Company (pine and spruce lumber), Canada Iron Foundries Limited (car wheels, iron castings, pipe, boilers), Ogilvie Flour Mills Limited, and the Day Company of Canada (air and dust control equipment). There are also several machine shops and a plant producing vegetable oils.

Port Arthur, like its twin, has industries other than pulp and paper. The largest employer (about 800) is the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary of Canada Steamship Lines, which builds boilers, pulp and paper machinery, etc. in addition to its ship repair business. There is also a firm which manufactures wood preservatives and several sawmills.

The only other large plant in the Region is the Lake of the Woods Milling Company flour mill at Keewatin, with about 300 employees. There are also a large number of sawmills in the Region, most of which are small and many are part time operations.

## AGRICULTURE

Only 3.4% of Ontario's agricultural land is situated in the enormous area of the Lakehead and James Bay Regions, which comprises 59% of the Province. By the 1951 Census, one-half of one per cent of the total area was occupied farm land. Of this, 27% was improved land, compared to 61% average for the Province. There are 3,785 farms in the three districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, most of them in the Thunder Bay district. Five per cent of the total labor force is engaged in agriculture.

The whole of the Lakehead and James Bay Regions is underlain by the Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield. The area slopes slightly to the north so that the highest part and the water divide is near its southern margin, where the general elevation is about 1,500 feet.

Most of the Lakehead Region is sandy upland cut by lakes and rivers. There are a few pockets of reasonably good agricultural land. These are in the low-land around the lakehead cities and around Upsala to the northwest, in the clay plain between Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, and in deposits of deep silt and clay extending north of Dryden. Mixed farming is carried on in these limited areas.

The main agricultural activity in the Thunder Bay district is the production of whole milk for the lakehead fluid milk market. Some cream, sour and sweet, is produced in the outer circle of the district, too far away for the transport of whole milk. The two lakehead cities and mining and pulp and paper towns near the limited agricultural area of the Thunder Bay district consume all the locally produced milk, eggs, dressed poultry, vegetables and small fruits. In addition, food must be imported from Western and Eastern Canada.

TABLE IVA - FARM LAND  
IN THE LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1951 -

<u>County</u>	<u>Occupied Farm Land</u>	<u>Proportion Farm Land of Total Area %</u>	<u>Improved Farm Land</u>	<u>Proportion Improved of Farm Land %</u>
Kenora, including Patricia Portion	117,420	0.1	28,226	24.0
Rainy River	312,699	6.7	90,294	28.9
Thunder Bay	278,156	0.8	75,595	27.2
LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS	<u>708,275</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>194,115</u>	<u>27.4</u>

Source of original figures: D.B.S., Ottawa

In the Rainy River clay plain, the climate is similar to that on the prairies rather than in the rest of northern Ontario, and therefore conducive to agriculture. Leguminous crops grow exceptionally well. As a result, alfalfa both for hay and seed is an important crop, replacing corn for livestock feed. Canning peas have also been a remunerative cash crop. A canning factory at Emo took the peas grown in the district until it was brought out. Pea growing is now on a limited scale. Grass seeds of high quality, including alfalfa, alsike, red clover and timothy are marketed from the area.



In the vicinity of Kenora, market gardening and small fruit farming is carried on. The agricultural centre is Dryden. Some livestock and surplus grain and flax is marketed in Winnipeg.

The James Bay Region falls into three roughly equal areas - uplands to the south west with drift deeper than further north, central plains of loamy clay, sand and boulders with intervening bogs, and, following the coastline of Hudson Bay and James Bay, a low, flat, thinly covered area. The terrain and the climate in the Region make agriculture unfeasible, and all food for the community of Red Lake and the Hudson Bay Company posts on James Bay is flown in from the south.

TABLE IVB - VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
LAKEHEAD AND JAMES BAY REGIONS

- 1952 -

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Kenora (including Patricia Portion)	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Lakehead & Regions as James Bay Regions	a % of Province %
<u>Livestock on hand</u>					
Cattle	461.8	1,605.8	1,733.4	3,801.0	0.8
Sheep & Lambs	5.0	171.2	21.6	197.8	1.8
<u>Field Crops</u>					
All Field Crops	492.3	1,469.5	2,435.5	4,397.3	1.3
Wheat	19.9	44.4	29.1	93.4	0.2
Oats	87.8	179.9	216.5	484.2	0.9
Barley	17.3	80.3	37.3	134.9	1.5
Flax	9.7	222.7	0.3	232.7	8.5
Potatoes	84.1	123.3	505.5	712.9	2.5
Field Roots	5.8	4.4	47.8	58.0	1.7
Hay	245.6	788.1	1,560.5	2,594.2	2.8
<u>Poultry on hand</u>					
Total poultry on hand	30.7	62.7	139.9	233.3	1.1

Source: Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

